THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

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RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Russia and Prussia Secretly Allied.

The following statement relative to an existing secret treaty between Russia and Prussia lately appeared in the *Moniteur Universel*, and is vouched for by the editors, who declare in a letter to the London *Times* that "the information is guaranteed in the most undoubted manner, and has the confirmation of one who by his rank and position could not fail to be well informed." Its importance is apparent in view of the announcements made this morning of a rupture between Bismarck and Von Beust, and the demand of Russia for the revision of the Paris treaty which neutralizes the Black Sea:—

When the war broke out between France and Prussia, the Emperor of Russia declared to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was his intention to preserve the strictest neutrality, provided that Austria did the same. Austria, on her part, had made a formal declaration of neutrality; but, as her armaments were not even adequate to the usual peace footing, she commenced pushing them forward, although with her characteristic slowness, and only so as gradually to attain the normal strength. Russia took umbrage at this, and, a few days after the declaration of the Emperor Alexander to General Fleury, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris received instructions by telegraph to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to call his attention to the fact that the neutrality of Russia was conditional upon, and entirely subordinate to, the inaction of Austria. If Austria called out her reserves, Russia would do the same; if Austria increased her artillery, Russia would increase hers.

In a word, Russia would, under all circumstances, regulate her armaments according to those of Austria, and to avoid the two countries entering upon a course which could not but be attended with some danger, the Russian Government appealed to France, so that by causing Austria to desist from arming, Russian neutrality might be insured. The Russian Charge d'Affaires even went so far as to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs to declare that he would take no steps whatever having for their object to bring Austria into alliance with France. (This occurred at the commencement of the war, before the first reverses of French arms, and when the assistance of Austria was yet possible.) The French Minister replied "that he was not informed of the extraordinary armaments of Austria, which seemed so to alarm the Russian Government; that, moreover if Austria was really arming, he had no pretense to remonstrate with the Cabinet of Vienna with a view of obtaining the cessation of preparations which evidently could in no way be directed against France.

"Besides, he did not see anything objectionable in Russia arming on her part, if she thought fit, nor would he be any the more disposed to make such a course the object of diplomatic representations, for he was persuaded that such would in no case, on a question of this character, conduce to any alteration in the resolutions of the Russian Government. As to the demand that he should declare in advance that in no case would France seek an alliance with Austria, such a declaration at the commencement of a war would be at least inopportune, and could not justify itself sufficiently by the prospective neutrality of Russia." The Russian Charge d'Affaires then added that France would, nevertheless, find such a course her interest and a certain advantage; for the moment that Austria declared against Prussia that same instant would Russia take the field against Austria. "Then," replied the French Minister, "that is because you have a secret treaty with Prussia."

That the armaments of Austria should have provoked similar movements in Russia is a measure of precaution could be regarded as a natural consebuence, but the moment that Russia declared her readiness to attack Austria, if the latter sided against Prussia, it became evident that before the war a treaty had been entered into between Prussia and Russia. And this is what had happened, as has since been made manifest by the course of events. What are the clauses of this treaty? This question will naturally occur to all experienced politicians, and, although the two sovereigns have preserved absolute secrecy upon the reciprocal conventions, it is not impossible to determine what are the principal points.

All who are acquainted with the traditional policy of Russia—of the two currents of opinion which divide that vast empire, all, in fact, who can form an estimate of the various elements which at the same time constitute its power and its weakness, will find no difficulty in forseeing with what object the Emperor Alexander has bound himself by treaty to the King of Prussia. As its further development proceeds, this question will, doubtless, receive further attention. For the present it may suffice to establish clearly, by information the accuracy of which is guaranteed, that Russia is in the Prussian camp, and that she is there by virtue of a treaty of which England would do well to seek to ascertain the clauses, so as to be able to anticipate their consequences before it is too late to avert them.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1871 — OLD MISSIONS CONTINUED AND NEW ONES OPENED—INCREASED DEMAND FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGHOUT THE CHURCH.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at No. 805 Broadway, New York city, for several days past, concluded its business on Saturday evening.

Bishops Morris, Janes, Ames, Simpson, Scott, and Clark were present during the sessions. Bishop Janes presided on Saturday, when the appropriations for mission work at home and abroad were completed. After a recess in the afternoon, the General Committee and Joint Boards of Missions reassembled, and then concurred in the appropriation of the following sums for missions for the year 1871, on the general basis of $700,000, including the sum of $75,000 to meet drafts not yet fully due:—

Africa	$9,000	Norway	$3,710
South America	11,844	India and Turkey	81,302
China	85,800	Bulgaria	9,504
Germany	27,900	Mexico	12,000
Denmark	7,059	Italy	12,900
Sweden	12,700		

Total Foreign Missions	$224,198 64
Domestic Missions—foreign population	$57,150
California Chinese	9,000
Missions among the Indians	4,000
Missions among Americans	281,500
Missions in United States Territories	13,300
Miscellaneous	80,000
Grand total of appropriations	$660,238 54
To which add for indebtedness	16,952 51
Total	$671,121 05

Dr. Curry protested against the new missions to be established in Italy and in Mexico. In the former country the British Wesleyan Society have two missions and ten stations distributed through the kingdom, and he considered it would be both injudicious and discourteous to trench on their domain. In Mexico, the prejudice both against Protestant denominations and against Americans was so strong as almost to preclude the hope or the prospect of success. Indeed, he had grave doubts in his mind for some years in regard to missions in Catholic or nominally Protestant countries at all. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended upon such missions, but there is very little spiritual fruit to show for it. He was in favor of occupying and enlarging the mission fields of India and China, where the Lord is blessing their labors and giving them such wonderful success; and he believed that the discipline and the practice of the M. E. Church heretofore had been to continue only such fields as gave promise of fruit. Except the Swedish, he doubted whether there is a single Methodist mission among Protestant communities that begins to meet the expectations of the Church commensurate with the outlay to sustain them, and in Sweden their success depends very greatly upon the numbers that emigrate to this country, and the friendly intercourse kept up thereafter between the two countries. He hoped the day would soon come when the Missionary Society would direct its money and its labors where the most souls can be gathered into the fold of Christ.

Dr. Holdich dissented from the remarks of Dr. Curry. He thought that there was never so much encouragement for missionary labor in Catholic countries as at present, and in proof of it he cited the success of Rev. Mr. Riley, in Central Mexico, and Miss Randall, in Northern Mexico, both Americans, though the former had been born in Chili and spoke the Spanish language as his vernacular. The Doctor had corresponded with Miss Randall in regard to establishing a Methodist mission in San Luis Potosi for the region around, and she had highly approved of it, and gave every encouragement for her. It was true that some of the missions in South America had been discontinued for a while, but they have been recommenced, and Rev. Mr. Riol, a converted priest, is now preaching with great acceptance and success in Buenos Ayres, whither he has been transferred from Montevideo, and encouraging reports come from other sections of the South American field. He thought there was ample room for the Church to establish missions in both the countries named, and hoped the appropriation made would be indorsed by the joint bonds.

In making the conference missionary appropriations $1500 was taken off the amount allotted to St. Louis last year, and $1000 from Kansas. General Clinton B. Fisk asked therefore for an explanation of this reduction, while an increase had been given to some of the older conferences which did not need it, he thought, so much as these border conferences that are continually covering new territory. Explanations were given that, taking into consideration all that territory west of the Mississippi, and the appropriations made to other conferences there, it was found that these two had received more than what the committee deemed to be a fair proportion. The St. Louis Conference still has $14,000, and the Kansas Conference $9000, which is more than the Des Moines and Iowa Conferences receive for similar territory and similar work.

As the discipline requires the concurrence of the Board of Bishops also in the appropriations, Bishop Janes read their concurrent action, and congratulated the committee, the board and the Church that the old mission fields are not only to be maintained, but that two new ones—Italy and Mexico—are to be established. After the benediction by the venerable Bishop Morris, the society adjourned.

THE MISSOURI BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Breaking of a Span—Sixteen Men Killed or Wounded.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 12th instant says:—

A fearful and fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at the railroad bridge in process of construction across the river at St. Charles.

The laborers took breakfast at 7 o'clock, and resumed work on a span of the bridge on the St. Charles shore. The span is about 100 feet in length. Trestle work had been constructed, and the iron of the superstructure was being fitted to its place. A derrick engine stood upon this trestle work, and was used in hoisting the iron columns, beams, etc., to their positions. A wire rope was used for this purpose, and was supposed to be of ample strength.

Twenty men were on the span, and a heavy iron column was being drawn up by means of the wire rope, when the rope broke and the column fell upon the trestle-work, breaking down about thirty feet of the wood and iron work, and precipitating all the men except one into the river.

One man had presence of mind enough to spring upon the pier just as the rope broke, and he remained isolated on the pier and saw the ruins beneath him.

From what we can learn from persons who were on the spot, sixteen men were killed or drowned. Fourteen bodies were taken from the water, and two are missing. The engineer who ran the derrick engine saved himself and another man.

One man had one of his legs and several of his ribs broken, yet he managed to swim ashore, but died immediately after reaching the bank.

The superintendent of the bridge is said to be among the killed. He went down with the engine upon him.

Among those who perished were Captain Odell; Mr. Thompson, foreman; James Fannin, carpenter, of St. Louis; Daniel L. Carr, of Cleveland, Ohio. A man living at Eighth and Ashley streets had a brother lost.

The wife of Mr. Fannin went to St. Charles last night on the 11·20 train to bring home the body of her husband.

The accident will delay the completion of the bridge, and is a serious loss to the North Missouri Railroad Company. The cause of the breaking of the wire rope is said to have been carelessness on the part of the men in allowing the rope to get twisted into a kink. The iron column which broke it weighed seven or eight tons.

One man was taken out of the ruins alive, but his head was fearfully crushed, and he died in a few minutes.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Judge A. P. Crittenden, one of the ablest lawyers of this city, was shot and killed last evening by Mrs. Laura Fair. Judge Crittenden had crossed over to Oakland to meet his wife and daughters, who had been East for several months, and was returning with them and his two sons to this city in the ferry boat El Capitan when the tragedy occurred. Mr. Crittenden was seated outside of the saloon on the upper deck, with his back against the wheel-house, his wife nestled closely by his side. Close to them was their little son, and a few feet further back was seated Miss Crittenden, a young lady of about eighteen.

To the left, with her back to the saloon, and facing Miss Crittenden, sat a woman alone by herself, dressed in a loose suit of black, with a long cape hung from her shoulders, under which she carefully concealed her hands. There was, besides a thick veil over her face, a large muffler which concealed her mouth and chin. She sat there almost unnoticed and unobserved by any one, although two or three remarked that she must be an invalid from the way she was bundled up, and thought it strange she should be sitting outside in the cold raw air of a November evening. The boat had scarcely reached deep water when

THE SHARP CRACK OF A PISTOL

was heard, which brought everybody to their feet. It was a frightful scene. There on the floor, unconscious of all that surrounded him, lay George Crittenden. His wife had fainted away, and his daughter was on her knees with clasped hands, crying out bitterly, "Papa, speak to me; oh, speak to me once more! You will not die, will you, papa?" But he did not answer; only a low gurgling sound was heard as if the wounded man was gasping for breath. He lingered in an unconscious state until this morning, when he died.

THE MURDERESS,

Mrs. Fair, is a tall, slight woman, and there are traces in her face which indicate that she was once beautiful. She advanced upon Mr. Crittenden with a nerve and coolness worthy of a Wilkes Booth, placed the pistol within two feet of his breast, fired, dropped the pistol upon the deck, and ran, getting into the crowd of passengers.

The ball entered Mr. Crittenden's right breast, under the nipple. He sat for a few seconds as if nothing had happened to him, and then rose and fell senseless to the floor. It was done so suddenly that neither his wife, nor son, nor daughter, who were near him, could realize what had occurred till they saw him prostrate and bleeding before them.

It was fully five minutes before the murderess was discovered, and then she was found standing in a cool and collected manner among the crowd usually on the evening boat. On being charged with the deed, she admitted it immediately, saying:—"I did it, certainly. Yes, I did it. I was looking for the clerk of the boat to give myself up."

Parker Crittenden, the son, who was on the lower deck at the time of the deadly attack, on being informed of it he said immediately, "I know who did it; I knew it would come to this." He was terribly excited, and when he came face to face with Mrs. Fair, it was with difficulty he could be prevented from wreaking his revengeful wrath upon her. Mrs. Fair was arrested, and was conveyed to the City Prison. Here she became so violent it was necessary to send for a medical man to devise some means of quieting her. He administered stimulants, but they rather increased than lessened her ravings. At one time a glass of water was given her, when she took the glass between her teeth and crushed it to pieces. A large piece got into her mouth, and had the physician not been very quick, she would have swallowed it; but he caught her by the throat and forced the glass from her mouth.

THE MURDERED MAN.

Mr. Crittenden is a nephew of the late Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and was one of the most prominent citizens of this city. As a lawyer he had few equals and no superiors among those practising in San Francisco. His opinions upon any question are generally considered to be the law.

WHO IS MRS. FAIR?

The woman whose desperate deed has startled the community is one whose character is well known to Californians. Her maiden name is said to have been Lane, and the first known of her in this State was when she became the wife of Colonel William B. Fair, at one time Sheriff of Sacramento county, a gentleman of acknowledged accomplishments and of considerable wealth. So infatuated was he with her that every caprice and whim of hers was gratified, and in a few years she had squandered his splendid fortune. But when he became a bankrupt she cast him off and took up with another man. Fair was a man of tender sensibilities, and so deeply did his disgrace wear on him that one night in 1858 he entered the office of Dr. Murphy, an intimate friend, and after remaining a few minutes, took out a pistol and shot himself dead. After this Mrs. Fair married again, was divorced, married again, and left the State.

She emigrated to Virginia City in 1861, and opened the Tahoe House, where she first met Crittenden. He became so taken up with her that he for a time forgot all things else.

When the late Rebellion first broke out she was a strong Southern sympathizer; and when the whole Pacific coast was in a state of doubt as to the side it would declare in favor of, she made her appearance in the streets of Virginia with the "stars and bars" in one hand and a cocked revolver in the other, and dared any person to raise the stars and stripes in her presence. It is stated that one patriot was bold enough to face her, and he raised the old flag. She shot at and missed him.

She also raised the Confederate flag over her house, and defied any one to pull it down. Great excitement and ill feeling were caused by this display on her part, but the flag was finally lowered, some persons entering the house during the night and cutting the halliards. When the heat of political excitement had passed away, she was arrested and tried. Crittenden defended, and procured her acquittal.

Then again she was forgotten until yesterday, when she brought herself into more terrible notoriety than ever.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CABINET.

Why the President Came to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—[Despatch to the N. Y. *Sun*.]—There is no doubt that the President went to Philadelphia to get an opportunity to quietly consult his friends as to the selection of a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, having made up his mind to appoint one. Senator Cameron has recommended Colonel Forney. To a gentleman who recently spoke of the question of recognizing Pennsylvania in that manner, he replied that he had offered five gentlemen places in his Cabinet, who had all declined, and he had not yet given it up. It is understood that the five he alluded to are George H. Stuart, Lindley Smith, Adolph E. Borie, Judge McKennan, and Judge Strong.

If he now makes a selection from Pennsylvania, either Akerman, Fisher, or Creswell will have to be retired. All three represent States which will in all probability vote for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and the President, being now openly a candidate for re-election, is on the alert to secure Pennsylvania, without whose vote he has within the last week for the first time conceded he could not be re-elected. His faith in Pennsylvania politicians centres almost wholly in Senator Cameron; but nearly all the President's former friends are adverse to his surrendering so completely to the advice of the sage of Lochiel, and this is what now troubles him.

The Post-office Department is Cameron's objective point. He is an old friend of Mr. Creswell, and he has now apparently unlimited influence with him, but he has told the President that he must concentrate all his power in States which he can carry in 1872, and Maryland is not one of them. He says he does not want to be considered as asking Creswell's retirement; but if he is to go he wants Colonel Forney to have the place, and then gives reasons why a change should be made. Were it not for the President's being a candidate for re-election, nothing would be done; but he is growing anxious on this point, and will talk freely with any one upon his prospects for securing delegates and electoral votes.

—James Hopkins is the wealthiest living Baltimorean. He is 75 years old and a bachelor of Quaker descent. He earned all his propery of $7,000,000, a million and a half of which is in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, and all this stock together with his magnificent seat of four hundred acres, called "Clifton," will be placed by Mr. Hopkins at the disposal of trustees, already selected, to found the James Hopkins University of the city of Baltimore. The founder has already made his plans and specifications for this institution, and, as he is a man of reading and of observation, great expectations have been formed of the perfectness and enlightenment of the school.

—Since the opening of the present century, eighty-six English patents, and twenty-three French ones, for perpetual motion, have been granted or applied for.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Bombardment of Thionville.

The Battle of Orleans.

French and German Losses.

The Russian Question.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Extensive Robbery in Cleveland.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Thionville.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.—Thionville has been bombarded by the Prussians. Fires had broken out there in consequence and on Saturday the entire town seemed to be burning.

German Subscriptions to the French Loan.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Herr Gutterbach, a banker of this city, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offense consisted in subscribing for a portion of the new French loan.

The Prussian Government has permitted

Marshal Canrobert

to reside at Stuttgard, in Wurtemberg,

Marshal Lebœuf

at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, and

Marshal Bazaine

at Aix-la-Chapelle Aachen, near the Belgian border.

General Von Der Tann's Report.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—General Von Der Tann, in his official report to headquarters here, announces that in the battle before Orleans on the 9th he lost 42 officers and 667 men killed and wounded. The French admit that their loss was 2000.

Dunkirk and the Belgians.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The Belgian Government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk. The military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defense against the Prussians. But Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium herself would be the greatest sufferer. It is thought the negotiations will be successful.

Effect of the Orleans Battle.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A *Times* correspondent writing from Tours says the moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalculable. Reinforcements have gone forward to General Palladines, who now has a large and effective army. Gambetta has returned to Tours from the army. He has expressed his entire satisfaction with affairs at and around Orleans.

Paris Short of Provisions.

The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by despatches from various quarters to-day.

Bismarck and Eugenie.

Count Von Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

The German liberals are opposing the proposition for a meeting of the federal parliament at Versailles.

Russia and Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The *Independence Belge* of to-day says that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Euxine was insupportable to her, she has never suggested revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The *Freie Presse* of this city to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The notes desire equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks are flat: Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Refined Petroleum buoyant.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 14—1·30 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾. Illinois Central, 109.

LONDON, Nov. 14—1·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbery in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—About 10 o'clock last night the jewelry store of N. E. Crittenden & Co. was robbed of from $8000 to $10,000 worth of watches and other valuables.

The robbers entered the store by a rear window during the absence of the person who usually sleeps there. There is no clue to the robbers or valuables as yet. The diamonds were all in the vault, and are safe.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stocks heavy. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106½; do. 1865, do. 106⅞; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co. 69; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 101½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 41¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Mary Mohrman—Trial of John Hanlon—Thirteenth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The trial of this important case was resumed this morning, the court room being crowded as usual. The following testimony was offered by the Commonwealth in rebuttal to that offered by the defense on Saturday:—

Joseph Stewart sworn—I am one of the keepers of the County Prison; it is impossible for a man stationed in cell Roman A speaking through the pipe to be heard in cell Italic A; each cell is nine feet front by 13 feet depth; the thickness of the wall between cells is 18 inches; the number of cells with Roman letters runs the entire alphabet before coming to the Italics, so that between cell Roman A and Italic A are twenty-six cells; they are so arranged on all the floors; this pipe runs along the back of the cells under the floor; it is always filled with water, except at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the watchman throws it off; it then takes it nearly an hour to fill.

Cross-examined—Those pipes are not open in the evening.

George W. Lee sworn—I am plumber and gatekeeper at the prison; I know the arrangement of the cells on the second floor, south side of the prison; between Roman A and Italic A the distance as near as I can judge is 275 feet; it is impossible to hear from one to the other through the pipe; I tried the experiment; there are twenty-six cells between; the connecting pipe is in the corner of the cell and the main pipe is under the floor.

Detective Joshua Taggart recalled—I made an effort to subpœna George Murphy, the witness spoken of in this case; I have been at his residence and place of business, and have not been able to find him; I heard he had left the city.

Samuel Smith sworn—I know Kit Manley and subpœnaed him yesterday morning, and he was to be here to-day; he has not been here; I saw him on Saturday at Sixth and Walnut streets, in company with Michael Noodles (Dowling) and Sam. Tate; I saw them there after recess.

Michael Dowling sworn—(Copy of *Police Gazette* handed to witness); I can't say whether that is the article I referred to as having been read by Dunn; it was something similar to that, if not it; the date of the paper was September 14, 1869 (file of Philadelphia *Inquirer* handed to him); I don't think the articles of September 9 or 10 are the articles I referred to; not the article of Sept. 12 or 14; I couldn't swear positively now if I should see the article; don't think it was the articles of Sept. 15, 16, or 17, nor Sept. 19; I think it was a whole column; nor was it the article of Oct. 1, 1868.

Court Officer James P. Webb sworn—I examined the files of the *Inquirer*; examined the articles containing a reference to the case of Mary Mohrman; all the articles in those papers containing a reference to this case have been marked.

William N. Fenton sworn—I examined the files of the *Police Gazette* from December 1868 to December 1869 inclusive, and also the loose numbers beginning December 5, 1868, and running to December 26, 1868; I marked all the articles containing a reference to this case.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Hagert then addressed the jury, saying:—Gentlemen, when I took my seat the other day, I did not think I would again have to trespass upon your time and good nature, but this testimony having been introduced so unexpectedly, renders it necessary for me to say a few words, and very few they shall be. Now then, three men stray out of the court room until the evidence and arguments have closed, and then they walk in and have their say. Who these men are, they themselves have told you; three infamous men, without an honest man at their backs to support them; without the least corroboration to the slightest item of their testimony, and you are asked to believe their impossible story against that of Michael Dunn, which is maintained, held up, and thoroughly substantiated by the most reliable men and women. This is a conspiracy among thieves to break down one of their craft because he told the truth in this case, and went back on another criminal.

Now, look at the stories these men tell. Samuel Tate says he was in cell Italic H, and John Dunn was in cell Italic C, and that he held daily conversation with Dunn through a hole in the wall, but he didn't bear in mind that cell B intervened, and so goes his statement to nothing.

Dowling says this thing occurred, that he heard the *Police Gazette* read in Dunn's cell twelve or fourteen months ago, which brings it to September, 1869, but when cross-examined he tells us that he was separated from Dunn the February preceding, and Noodles can't point out the article, though every article on the subject to which he referred was shown to him.

Thomas Peirce, forgetting his part of the lesson, says he got the paper from Carrol and sent it to Dunn; whereas Tate says he gave it to Dunn through the hole in the wall. Why, gentlemen, at that time there wasn't enough known about this matter to warrant the arrest of anybody, and how could the newspapers give sufficient information for the concoction of such a story as Dunn's?

John P. O'Neil, Esq., now addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of the awful power over the prisoner's life and death with which the jury were clothed, equalled only by the responsibility attached to the exercise of it. He then charged the jury by the oaths they had taken, which were registered in heaven, to decide the case according to the evidence and the law, and these alone, and to do plain and simple justice by this man, who was yet a man, let him be ever so monstrous morally.

He then took up the evidence and argued from it that the Commonwealth's case was not reliable, and that the defense had proved the prisoner not guilty. Emma Busch's testimony showed that there were two persons she saw that evening; one she saw at Eighth and Diamond and did not know, and the other she saw immediately afterwards was John Hanlon sitting on his steps, whom she did know right away. How could it be supposed these were one and the same man?

Caroline Dinglacker saw two men, one with a cap and one with a dark hat. She said here she saw the man take Mary up the alley, and it was said the sight made upon her an indelible impression of terror. But that very night the distracted mother asked her where was the child, and she only said "I don't know," but not a word of her having been taken up the alley.

Martha Conaty was the last person who saw Mary, and she saw her out of the alley. When first examined about this matter, Caroline Dinglacker said Mary went with a man and they went up Dauphin street together. Not a word then about the alley. Which story was to be believed? The one told when the facts were recent, the memory fresh, and circumstances to impress the facts? or the one told two years afterwards, when at least four different detectives had at four different times been to her to train her to the story she was to tell here; and would the jury upon such evidence as this send a fellow-being to the grave and allow these detectives to snatch from the sod upon his grave the reward of $1500?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The money market opened this morning with the usual liberal supply of currency, and a still further falling off in the regular business demand for money. Speculative investments, however, are very heavy, and this activity tends to keep the money current in constant motion whilst keeping the market firm. Supply and demand are thus fairly balanced, and employment for all funds available is found without difficulty. The rates for money subject to call are 5½@6½ per cent. Good commercial paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent. for double names of short date.

The gold market was excited by the political news from Europe, and the market opened at 112¾, ranging up to noon between that figure and 112¾.

Government bonds are also weak from the same cause, and the market is unsettled.

Reading Railroad was very depressed; sales at 50¾@50¾. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 59½, and Lehigh Valley changed hands at 59½. 115 was bid for Camden and Amboy, and 43½ for Little Schuylkill.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32¾, an advance. The balance of the list was unsettled and quiet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 ac	104	100 sh Read R	b10.50 69
$1000 Pa 6s 2 ac	106	800	do is.s10wn.50 69
$1500 City 6s New	102¾	300	do c.is.50 69
$2200 do	102¾	50	do 50¾
$10000 Am Gold	is.112¾	100	do b30. 50¾
$2000 do	112¾	200	do s10wn.is 50¾
$1000 O C & A R 7s, c	77¾	1000	do s10wn.50 69
5 sh Leh V R	c. 59¾	100	do c.50 69
60 do	c. 59¾	100	do b30. 50¾
100 sh Penna RR	59¾	400	do is.50 69
	s60wn 59¾	1000	do s10wn.50 69
200 do	s5. 59¾	1000	do s60wn. 50¾
200 do	s60 59¾	100	do b30.50 81
5 do	59¾	100	do b3. 90¾
200 sh Leh N	b60. 32¾	500	do is.s5x1. 50¾
10 sh 2d & 3d St	53	100	do b5&in. 50¾
100 sh Reading R	50¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅜@106⅞; do. 1865, 106⅜@106⅞; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¼; Gold, 112¾@112¾; Silver, 106a108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 906@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅜@106⅜; do. 1865, 106⅜@107; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 112¾@112¾.

NAHM & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	112¾	11·57 A. M	112¾
10·01 "	112¾	11·58 "	112¾
10·02 "	112¾	12·26 P. M.	112¾
10·05 "	112¾	12·30 "	112¾
10·29 "	112¾	12·31 "	112¾
11·09 "	112¾	12·32 "	112¾
11·37 "	112¾	12·35 "	112¾
11·38 "	112¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $6·25 to $6·40. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10@2·12.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, and prices favor buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·37½@5·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25.

There is a fair demand for Wheat from the local millers and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·36@1·37, and 1500 bushels Iowa spring at $1·35. Rye may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western. Corn is very dull and prices are weak. Sales of old yellow at 88@90c.; new do. at 75@80c, and old Western mixed at 80@84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western, and 53@53½c. for Pennsylvania. 10,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is dull at 89c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—The market for Beef Cattle was again excessively dull to-day, and prices though quotably unchanged, were weak. A small lot of extra quality brought 9¼c. We quote choice at 8@8¼c.; fair to good at 6@7½c.; and common a 4½@5½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 2741 head The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
25 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8¼.
85 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6½@7½.
43 Dennis Smyth, W. Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
55 James Christy, Virginia, 6½@8.
41 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8½.
28 P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
85 P. Hathaway, Chester county, 6½@8.
25 B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 7@7¾.
98 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8.
75 James McFillen, do., 7@8.
52 R. S. McFillen, do., 8@8¾.
133 Ullman & Bachman, do., 8@9¾.
650 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 5@8.
111 Mooney & Miller, do., 6@9.
60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7.
55 H. Chain, do., 5½@6½.
50 Joseph Chain, do., 5½@6¾.
110 J. & L. Frank, do., 6¾@7¾.
70 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8.
125 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
45 H. Frank, do., 6¾@7½.
40 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5@7.
80 John McArdle, Western, 6@8¾.
190 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
30 Elcorn, do., 6½@7.
33 Blumenthal, Virginia, 4½@5½.
55 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6¾@7½.
36 James Ault, do., 5@6½.

Cows and calves were in good request at last week's figures. Sales of 200 head at $50@80, as in quality.

Sheep—There was not much demand for this description of stock and prices again declined. Sales of good at 4@5½c. per lb. gross, and common at $2·25 to $3 per head. Receipts 20,000 head at the different yards.

Hogs were much depressed early in the week, but towards the close an active demand sprung up and an advance was realized. Sales of 7000 head at the different yards at $10 50@11 per 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 14.—Arrived, brig Katy, from Turks Island for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Acquidneck, fm Rio.

The ship James Cheston, from Callao, arrived at the Capes, and was ordered to Savannah.

Passed out, barks Maria, from Richmond for Rio, and Ayleston, for Amsterdam; brig Mississippi, for Demarara.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Br. bark Thusnelde, Arrsats, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Lucy Isabella, Cook, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Rockport, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Bridgeport, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 70, Harraty, Astoria, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Amesbury, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Panther, Mills, from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PEACE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.
From the N. Y. Herald.

Russia, so long the bugbear of timid diplomatists in Western Europe, claims at this hour of the nineteenth century to be an enlightened as well as a mighty power. The traditions of Nesselrode have been abandoned in all but the broad abstract views which that statesman cherished for the safety and honor of the vast realm to which his genius gave so exalted an influence at the moment when Napoleon I. having trampled all the rest of Europe under foot, recoiled from the banks of the Moskwa in utter dismay before the resistance and self-sacrifice of a people whose martial courage was but the outward symbol of their devotion to their prince and their country. Another epoch of Russian history came in with the Czar Nicholas and has continued in progressive expansion with the accession of Alexander to the imperial throne.

The ideas which made Peter the Great the leading monarch of his time, in his honest respect for the toiling people and his wise efforts to bestow upon his native land the practical improvements and advantages already acquired by Western nations, have found an advanced interpreter in Alexander, who is recognized by his contemporaries as a man of most amiable disposition in private life, a deep thinker, an accomplished scholar, a wise counsellor, and in all respects a truly able intellect. For these reasons, also, and as an inevitable deduction from the rest, the reigning Emperor of all the Russias abhors the sanguinary horrors of war, and loves the very name of peace. This noble tendency of his mind has been repeatedly proved on occasions when the brusque word of a mere military martinet in his exalted place would have cost the lives of thousands of poor wretches on his Asiatic frontiers or in some of the agitated towns of his German principalities. Last spring his long conferences with the King of Prussia at Ems, as our correspondent reminds us, led him to hope that there was no danger of any rupture of the European peace, and when the Hohenzollern-Spanish difficulty subsequently arose it was largely to his influence that the withdrawal of the German Prince might have been ascribed. Alexander hoped that such withdrawal would end the trouble. When, however, the war at last burst forth and began to assume European proportions, it was the Russian Emperor's judicious management which prevented Austria on the one hand and the Scandinavian countries on the other from taking part in the quarrel. This line of policy, which Alexander deemed the best for his people, was maintained in the very teeth of public sentiment at home, which altogether favored France. Moreover, discovering the existence of a secret treaty between France and Austria, by the terms of which the latter power was to send an invading force of two hundred thousand men into Prussian Silesia on the signal of a victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, Russia, without wading through the tedium of diplomatic forms, promptly signified her determination to oppose any such extension of the area of the war. Her remonstrance was emphatic and it was heeded. Austria withdrew from her equivocal attitude, and any demonstration that she may now attempt, can only be for the benefit of peace, unless the Prussian Government has come to the doubtful conclusion of braving the opinion of all Europe. In a few words, then, the bearing of the Czar and his counsellors has been equally wise, dignified, and benignant—worth of a great sovereign and a mighty people in a juncture of vast responsibility. Again, after the terrible collapse of the French Empire at Sedan, Alexander once more, even while complimenting King William of Prussia on his wonderful success, interceded for the sake of moderation and generous dealing, and his efforts now are directed to a settlement of the sad conflict and the restoration of a cordial peace.

Far from being hostile to the republican government of France as recognized by the will of the people, the Czar has directly pleaded in its favor, and by the force of his example induced both England and Austria to join him in recommending an armistice and a final peace to Prussia. That Russian diplomacy does not look with fear and dislike upon the principle of republicanism in the abstract, in countries where it meets the requirements of the people and the time, may be honestly inferred from its protection of Swiss independence in 1815 and its earnest friendship for the American Union in our recent struggle for existence.

The policy of Russia to-day is peace. She is struggling to extend her railroad system, in which she has 1,000,000,000 roubles invested, throughout the empire; to develop her vast internal resources; to ameliorate the condition of her 70,000,000 subjects; to civilize and Christianize the motley tribes acknowledging her sceptre, and to prepare her way through kindly channels for the grand control that awaits her in the East.

While we cannot admit that the thinkers and travellers of America—many of whom are publicists, and some of whom have both traversed and studied the Russian empire and system thoroughly—are always at fault, we can readily accord to the reigning Czar and his Cabinet the credit of heartily cherishing peace, of detesting war, of seeking to localize and restrict the quarrels that political ambition awakens among their neighbors, of favoring rational liberty and progress at all times, and of desiring to go hand in hand with their friend—our own great republic—in all things that are for the benefit of their mighty State at home and for the good of mankind.

That the friendship of Russia and the Russians for our own country is real we have had constant and convincing proof. The Czar Nicholas, during his entire reign, showed every possible favor to Americans visiting his realm or sojourning there for either pleasure or business. He employed American engineers upon the most flattering terms in the construction of his railways, harbors, and fleets, and invariably received our men of science, of literature and of commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical skill, with marked distinction. He was wont to express to leading men from the United States the utmost admiration for the character of Washington and his brother soldiers and patriots, and to predict a brilliant future for this republic. His successor now on the imperial throne has, from first to last, manifested similar sentiments, and has practically illustrated them upon every proper occasion. In 1861 Alexander resisted all the blandishments of Napoleon III, who tried every means to win him over to a European coalition against us. In doing so he spoke of our Union as "a blessing and a necessity to mankind."

Fortunate, indeed, is it, therefore, that such a power, so strong, as well as so enlightened, at its seat of government, and controlled by a man of such exalted views as Alexander, holds the fastnesses of the North and the East of Europe, at a moment so pregnant with the fate of Old World civilization. Her immense political weight is the ballast of the continent, as her sensible policy may yet become its guiding star. Russia in the Old World and the great republic in the New have each a civilizing and restraining mission. In many respects, although in a different light, they are the complement of each other, and form, even now, the true "balance of power" to steady the nations. In the earlier phase of our national life the Atlantic ocean was the chief scene of commercial activity, but in these later years our gaze has been directed to a far grander area of enterprise upon the broad Pacific. San Francisco and the noble seaport cities that are springing into vigorous life along the bays and inlets of the Columbia river and Puget Sound look wistfully across to the splendid trade of eastwardly-advancing Russia, which begins to debouch from the abounding waters of the Amoor. The opulent products of Asia roll down to the sea, awaiting the gold and silver of California and her sister States, which thrill back the tidings over wires and rails that never rest to our own glorious Empire City. The hundreds of millions of Orientals who within another generation are to virtually feel the sway of Russia will, through her and with h r, gladly hail the splendid increase of American liberty and prosperity. In such an alliance, as it exists to-day, and as it shall be cemented and developed into joint action in years no longer distant, mankind has substantial guarantees of peace at last. The statesman is no doubt already living who, informed by the true spirit of American foresight and sound sense and imbued with the genuine fervor of Christian freedom, shall utter words at Washington which, re-echoed at St. Petersburg, will impose silence and reconciliation where tumult and discord now trample down the law, and consign thousands to violent death. Such may well be the lofty aim of the two really leading powers of the earth — America and Russia.

THE TERRIBLE CARNAGE IN EUROPE.
From the N. Y. Sun.

We learn from authentic sources that the losses of the German armies during the present war have been far greater than the popular estimate, however high that may have rated them; so enormous, in fact, that the Government has not dared to tell the number, fearing that the announcement might cool the martial ardor which now animates the German people, and induce them to demand peace if only for the sake of putting an end to the slaughter It may be doubted whether in our day the terrible secret will be permitted to leave the archives of the Prussian War Office. As the Prussians have generally been the attacking party, and their needle-gun proves to be an inferior weapon to the Chassepot, much of this loss has been inevitable; but some of it must also be attributed to the rashness of headstrong and excitable generals, like Von Steinmetz, who was disgraced by King William for wantonly sacrificing his troops, and will probably never be permitted to hold an active command in the field again. For weeks after the battles around Metz and Sedan, the stench of the decomposing and half-buried bodies of men and animals poisoned the air and drove away the tourists eager to explore the fields of such stupendous events.

The slaughter would undoubtedly have been much less had the war been conducted with the precision of the old-fashioned school of generals; but the same results would not have been obtained, and we have the authority of General Sheridan for saying that the pushing process, as illustrated by the German commanders, considered from a military and not a humanitarian point of view, was the only one that would answer. Whether a short, decisive, and bloody war is morally worse than a protracted one involving a comparatively slight loss of life, is a question which cannot fairly be put to the Germans in the present instance. They were practically the attacked and, many will say, had long been the menaced party, and had the right to end the contest in the shortest possible manner. Rather let the blood of the tens of thousands of slaughtered Germans and Frenchmen who sleep beneath the soil of Alsace and Lorraine rest upon the head of the wicked instigator of the war. King William is said to have been affected to tears when he heard of the needless loss of life in Von Steinmetz's corps before Metz; but we have yet to hear that Louis Napoleon has exhibited emotion over any graver cause than his own downfall or the humiliation of France.

GRANT ATTACKED BY HIS FRIENDS.
From the N. Y. World.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday makes the headlong publication by President Grant of the correspondence between himself and ex-Secretary Cox the occasion of a most bitter and biting attack upon the President and his administration. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Cox was called from Ohio to Washington by President Grant of his own motion and in fulfilment of his own pet theory that he would be able to manage his administration without consulting "the politicians" of his party.

So little of a "politician" in the radical sense was Mr. Cox that the *Press* now declares him to have been a "defender and apologist of Andrew Johnson while that illustrious personage was rioting in all sorts of recklessness to overthrow the Republican party and finally the Government itself." Of course this language, being done into English, means that Mr. Cox, though a Republican by conviction, was indisposed, like Senator Fessenden, Senator Grimes, Senator Trumbull, and other rational leaders of that party, to lend his countenance to the mad and lawless attempt of the body of his party to overthrow, in the person of Andrew Johnson, the legal independence and the just influence of the Federal Executive.

Doubtless it was in the conviction that this was true of Mr. Cox that President Grant invited him to a seat in his Cabinet. It has been alleged, indeed, by enemies of the President that his only reason for offering such a place to Mr. Cox was his strong personal friendship for that gentleman.

But to accept this story would be to condemn the President as one of the weakest and most disloyal—we will not say of "politicians," but of men. He expressly reiterates to Mr. Cox, in accepting the latter's resignation, the expression of his unchanged personal regard. If, then, he had no better reason for making Mr. Cox a Cabinet minister than personal friendship, and without losing that personal friendship permits his friend to be "hounded" out of his position, his character appears in a light wholly the reverse either of amiable or estimable.

We will assume, then, that President Grant called Mr. Cox into his Cabinet because he really hoped to be able to administer the government honestly by the hands of honest men. That Mr. Cox in his department has endeavored to meet this expectation under which we assume that he came to Washington at first has not, we believe, been called in question by any one until the present moment, nor do we perceive that it is now called in question. To question it would be to attack the administration of President Grant in a vital point, since the correspondence between President Grant and Mr. Cox, published with the consent if not by the order of the President, clearly proves that upon all public questions arising in his department Mr. Cox was in the habit of freely and fully conferring with the President. What the Philadelphia *Press* now charges upon the President is that, after an eighteen months' experience of "honesty" in the Department of the Interior, he made up his mind that it either never had been or had ceased to be the "best policy." The *Press* distinctly charges the President with making up his mind to this effect when it states that he "interposed his executive authority" to arrest the course of business in the Department of the Interior in the case of a certain Mr. McGarraban, described by Mr. Cox as "a fraudulent claimant, who had twice been foiled and defeated in his fraud by the highest court in the nation." If President Grant was justified in originally selecting Mr. Cox to administer the Department of the Interior, such language used by Mr. Cox in reference to a case of long standing before him should have been sufficient to determine the responsibility of the action in the matter wholly and finally upon Mr. Cox himself.

That it did not have this effect upon the Presidential mind can only be explained upon one of three suppositions.

Either Mr. Cox was not originally worthy of the office to the acceptance of which he was eagerly provoked by President Grant.

Or, President Grant was not sincere in making Mr. Cox believe when he called him to Washington that he would be allowed to administer his office honestly and conscientiously.

Or, President Grant having originally intended and expected to administer the Government honestly, according to the measure of his own ability and of the ability of his advisser, has gradually abandoned his original intention and expectation, and come to the conclusion that he may as well deal with power as the opportunity of profit.

Upon either of these suppositions the conduct of President Grant in this matter has been clearly and utterly unworthy of an upright man, a man of character, or a man of intelligence. It demands, and we are sure it will receive, the most thorough and searching investigation.

IS THE TIDE TURNING?
From the N. Y. Times.

The recapture of Orleans is a success the moral effect of which in France cannot be over estimated. It forms the first substantial achievement of a gloomy and unbroken series of reverses. It has, moreover, been gained by freshly-organized and imperfectly disciplined troops, and will do more than six months of drilling to infuse confidence into the men hastily collected from the farm and workshop to defend their country in the hour of her darkest trial. Defeat after defeat has failed to break the spirit of the French nation. They have refused to believe that the grandsons of the men who, a hundred years ago, carried the victorious eagles over Europe, and left the memory of their conquest from the Elbe to the Adriatic, could have so degenerated as to be subdued in a single campaign. The rest of the world has looked on in wonder at the collapse of a great nation, but has long ago concluded that the wisest course for the rulers of France was to bow to the inevitable. The first achievement of the Army of the Loire makes the prospect of their doing so more distant than ever, and by arousing the emulation of the garrison of Paris, the Army of the North, and the other sections of the national defenders that are sufficiently organized to appear in the field, may lead to partial successes, whose effect in prolonging the war is as certain as their final result is doubtful.

No sane man out of France believes that, single-handed, she can shake off the iron grasp of the invader. Time is against the Prussians, in so far that it brings them nearer to the rigors of winter; but time is also against France, as it brings Paris face to face with approaching starvation. There is a specious sort of promise in the idea of the armies slowly organizing in the provinces being marched simultaneously to the relief of Paris, and operating against the besiegers in conjunction with the four hundred thousand armed men behind the walls. But, admitting that the soldiers of the Republic may compare with those of Germany in what General Trochu calls the motive power of an army, *i. e.*, in devotion, self-sacrifice, and discipline, how inferior they are in what the same authority defines as the mechanism or material force need not be stated. The soldiers of the Empire were inferior to their opponents in both these essential requisites, and while the patriotic aspect which the struggle has now assumed may supply them with what was wanting of the first, it would require years to remove their inferiority in the second.

After all, the true significance of a gleam of returning success to France will be its effect upon the great powers who are watching with profound interest the progress of the conflict. Coming at such a time, the somewhat unceremonious rebuff administered by Count Bismarck to Austria may lead to important results. We have previously expressed an opinion that there were diplomatic reasons behind the refusal of the Provisional Government to accept the Prussian terms of armistice. The obvious coolness which at present exists between Prussia and both Austria and Russia leads to the belief that communications boding no good to the Prussian plan of conquest have passed between these powers and France. To aid in establishing a republic would be a very ungrateful task to both the empires, but the apparent impotence of the French people themselves has hitherto been the most powerful obstacle to any foreign alliance. A conviction that personal interest and international policy alike favored intervention might have overcome the first scruple: nothing but some proofs to the contrary would dissipate the second. No one can doubt that Austria views with serious and well-grounded alarm the rapid accomplishment of Prussian supremacy in Germany. Indications have not been wanting that closer relations have been lately forming between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. While Russia, personally, has less to fear from a victorious Germany than she would have had from a French Empire which had secured the left bank of the Rhine, she cannot be insensible to the danger of the Pan-Germanism which justifies the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine being extended to her Baltic provinces, and may likewise feel little disposed to see France sink to the level of a second-rate Power. That any actual alliance has been formed between either of the Eastern Powers and France, is as a piece of news obviously unfounded. But that there are some indications pointing that way is no less clear.

THE REPEATERS AND THEIR BACKERS.
From the N. Y. Tribune.

How completely the Democratic party in this city has chosen to identify itself with fraudulent voting and false counting of votes, those who do not habitually read their journals can hardly realize. The recent acts of Congress, which had no other object and could have had no other effect than to prevent and punish illegal voting and miscounting, have been fought by that party with desperate and untiring malignity. Day after day have they been stigmatized, in connection with the President's enforcement thereof, as an invasion of State rights—a conspiracy to subvert the right of suffrage—the interposition of bayonets to drive the Democratic voters from the polls, etc., etc. Yet not for years before have the legal electors of our city enjoyed such facilities for polling their votes as at the election of this week. No "negro troops," nor white troops, were anywhere visible; none would in any case have been employed unless in defense of the rights of legal voters against fraud and violence. It never before was so easy for a legal voter to register as this fall; it never before was so easy for a registered legal voter to vote exactly as he saw fit. Never before were ruffians and ruffianism more thoroughly overawed; never before did legal electors so generally exercise their right unmolested and unintimidated. Up to this hour, not one of our city's 140,000 legal voters has complained that he was precluded from registering, or, being duly registered, from voting as he deemed best.

But, in spite of our Republican feuds and quarrels, which impelled the nomination of rival Republican candidates in several districts and so paralyzed us that a full quarter of our votes were not polled, Hoffman's majority in 1868 was reduced by no less than 17,000 votes. We believe he had as many legal votes as in 1868; yet his aggregate in the city is cut down more than 25,000 votes, in defiance of the most desperate efforts and a lavish expenditure of public money. There were not less than ten thousand men receiving pay from the city's treasury when our late election was held who would not have been on the city's pay-rolls had there been no election this fall. Boulevards, street-sweeping, street-opening, street-paving with Nicolson or other devices, Central Park, Croton water—in short, everything municipal—were made to swell the long array of Tammany electioneers and voters. And yet, with all manner of drumming, cannonading, rocket-firing, and immense out-door meetings night after night, Hoffman's vote is reduced from 112,522 to not far from 86,000.

The repeater is a public enemy. He is a felon and a traitor—as dangerous as and baser than any rebel armed to subvert by bloodshed our republican liberties. He ought to be hunted down like a wolf and made to realize that his crime is regarded with universal detestation and abhorrence. Yet here is a great party, which hires cunning lawyers to pettifog the case of these villains and exhaust every legal quibble in the hope of screening them from justice! Is it not clear that they who do this are morally as guilty as the criminals they conspire to shield from punishment? Who does not see that the party which thus makes itself the accomplice and "fence" of repeaters knows right well that they are its useful servitors, and that it is their partner in guilt?

THE MISSOURI REVOLUTION.
From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Missouri had a political earthquake on the 8th instant. The effects were tremendous. The solid ground of administration supremacy in that State was broken up, and through the yawning gaps a proud party, like Korah and his troop, have gone down fathoms deep. The Missouri election is the most remarkable political revolution of the age. President Grant staked all that he had to give on the issue, and lost. Never was policy more infatuated than his. He had no business to meddle in the election. He might have kept out of it had he chosen. But, either through ignorance of the state of politics in Missouri, or yielding to the bad counsels of weak and unscrupulous men, he stepped down from that high platform of non-interence in State issues which the President of the United States ought always to stand upon (and he has done it many times before) and threw the whole might of his official influence and patronage with the McClurg party. Every office-holder who would not sell out his principles for Government pay was removed. To the honor of human nature, many there were who would not barter away their sincere convictions for Presidential sops, and who put their heads under the executioner's axe without fear or regret. It was a reign of terror; and, as such reigns always do, elicited many noble examples of courage and self-sacrifice. The crime for which these men were punished was that of daring to differ from the Washington powers on the questions of revenue reform and amnesty. Mr. Gratz Brown is as good a Republican as ever President Grant was, or any of the flock of the "faithful;" but he did not believe that the management of the national finances was the height of human wisdom, and that the denial of a general amnesty to the South was other than a piece of mean illiberality, unworthy of this era and this great people. He would have corrected the errors of Republicanism within the strict party lines. But the administration foolishly chose to force him into an attitude of hostility to the Republican party; and persecuted him and his friends with greater venom than if they had been out-and-out Democrats. To his side the Democratic party of the State rallied. Differing from Mr. Brown in many matters, they yet fully agreed with him upon the necessity of revenue reform of the South. In those particulars his fight was theirs. The blood of every martyr decapitated by Presidential orders for the inexpiable offense of daring to call his soul his own became the quickening seeds of the new revolution, which has borne the wondrous fruits of from 35,000 to 40,000 majority for Brown. To measure the extent of this political transformation, compare the result with that of the Gubernatorial election only two years ago, when the now defeated McClurg received a majority of 19,327. Such is the lesson taught to the men at Washington who seek to coerce freemen into the narrow traces of a soulless partisanship. One can often see, even in such slow-moving changes as these daily going on on the surface of the earth, the transforming processes which have made geological epochs in the past. And so, in this great political alteration in Missouri, we discern the more swiftly-acting forces which are to modify, radically, the national parties of this country. Let men look to Missouri if they would learn how the political revolution of the future is to be brought about. It is to be by the coalition of fair, moderate men of all parties on vital public questions like those of amnesty, revenue reform, and juster tariffs. Old party bonds must be snapped and trampled in the dust. The terms "Republican" and "Democratic" must be stripped of their ancient mythical meaning. Under either of those party names, or neither, the men of the republic must be willing to join hands and work together for the public good. Two years ago Missouri was as strong an administration State as any other. Little did the party in power think that in that short time she would pass under the control of those who henceforth are to be its most implacable enemies. What is to prevent other States from making revolutions? Nothing. If Missouri can do it, so can Illinois, and Ohio, and every other administration stronghold in the Union. And it is not improbable that they will—unlikely as such events now seem to superficial observers. There are many thousands of Republicans in every State which now rolls up its heavy majorities to the Washington order, who share fully Gratz Brown's views of finance and commercial policy, and amnesty. Every day makes their antipathy to the administration more intense; and it only needs the sudden outleaping of bold leaders to call to their standard enough dissatisfied Republicans, with Democratic minorities, to revolutionize the nation. That it needs revolutionizing in these respects is evident to all whose vision is not obscured by selfish personal interests and the scales of partisan slavery. Missouri points out the way and leads in it. How long before the Great West will follow, and the nation be redeemed?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millilon dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until and including the 25th day of November, 1870, for the construction of the National Railway, extending from the city of Philadelphia to Yardleyville, on the Delaware river; and the Millstone and Trenton Railroad and certain other railroads connecting therewith, and forming, with said connections, a continuous line from the city of Philadelphia to the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York.

Plans and specifications may be had and examined at the office of the National Railway Company, and also at the office of J. B. CULVER, Engineer, No. 23 MONTGOMERY Street, Jersey City, on and after the 10th of November.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

11 8 9 14t] ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.
HENRY M. HAMILTON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JACOB RIEGEL,
A. S. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES W. DUPUY, Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 2, 1863.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal ..... pieces, at $—— per foot.....	$.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot.....	.....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
..... Total quantity. Total value..	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———,

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Buttonwood street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west line of Eighteenth street.

On Green street, from Eighth street to west curb line of Ninth street.

On Ridge avenue, from the sewer in Wylie street to Sutamit, northwest of Vineyard street.

On North street, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to the east line of Seventeenth street.

On Richmond street, from a point west of Frankford road to Leopard street.

Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A general meeting of the clergy and laity, on behalf of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission, was held last evening in St. Luke's Church, on Thirteenth street, below Spruce. The Right Rev. William B. Stevens, Bishop of the diocese, presided and made an address explanatory of the objects and designs of the mission. Addresses were also made by Rev. Samuel Durborrow and Rev. Dr. Howe.

—Daniel Pierce, a witness for the defense in the Hanlon trial, was arrested on Saturday, and committed to answer the charge of perjury.

—Michael Houser, a Frenchman, was badly beaten about the head yesterday morning, at Fourth and Shippen streets, during a disturbance. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Frederick Paul, aged 48 years, residing in St. John street, below Callowhill, fell yesterday, on Second street, above Callowhill, and striking his head on a step, was severely injured.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Ward, aged 45 years, residing at No. 207 Union street, fell down stairs on Saturday last and died shortly thereafter from the effect of the injuries received.

—Patrick Connor, residing at No. 242 Currant street, committed suicide by taking arsenic. Deceased some time ago lost his wife and child, and since then has been very despondent.

—During a difficulty on Saturday evening last between Michael Poyer and John Wellington, at Eighth and Morris streets, the latter stabbed the former in the back and in the hand. Lieutenant Smith arrested Wellington and locked him up.

—A meeting of the Anti-Coolie League was held on Saturday evening at Diligent Hall. The principal business transacted was the abolishment of the old organization and the formation of a new society, by means of which members could be admitted without reference to their belonging to any of the trades unions.

—The West Chesnut Street Presbyterian Chapel, situated at the corner of Thirty-second and Chesnut streets, was dedicated yesterday. The chapel is a frame building, measures 28 feet front by 52 deep, and cost about $1500. The Rev. Dr. Nevin is the pastor.

—James L. Bewley, of the firm of J. L. Bewley & Co., commission merchants, at No. 404 South Delaware avenue, died suddenly on Saturday at the residence of his brother, at Roseville, Md. He was fifty years old, had been in business in Philadelphia about fifteen years, and was an active member of the Commercial Exchange. Deceased was unmarried, and made his home at the Girard House.

—Yesterday afternoon the Right Reverend Bishop Wood confirmed a large number of persons, mostly children, at St. Bridget's Church, Falls of Schuylkill. A new bell for the church was also solemnly blessed.

—One of the Mayor's detectives returned from New York on Saturday night, bringing information that a man had been arrested in that city on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of silks from the store of Mr. Vogel, on Chesnut street, and held to await a requisition.

—On Saturday last, while an engine attached to a freight train was standing on a siding in Bristol, Pa., waiting for an express train from Philadelphia to New York to pass, the boiler exploded with great violence. The engineer, Reynolds, and the fireman were severely scalded, and were removed to their homes in Burlington and Camden, N. J.

—The special committee of Councils to whom was referred the subject of paving between the tracks of the passenger railway companies with wooden pavement has agreed to consult with the companies as to what proportion of the costs they will be willing to pay, and whether if the pavements are made they will keep the same in regular and proper repair.

—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire destroyed two frame stables, Nos. 1226 and 1228 Corn street, burned out a frame dwelling adjoining, and damaged the roof of two brick dwellings in the immediate vicinity. The frame dwelling was occupied by William Atkins, and the stable, No. 1228, by John Mehan; the other was unoccupied. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

—The alarm of fire last night about half-past 10 o'clock was caused by the burning of the barn attached to the Fountain Hotel, at the lower end of Manayunk. It was owned by Mrs. Scherr and occupied by David McGrattan. The loss is estimated at $800, upon which there was no insurance.

DIVORCE CASES.—In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia the following cases have been acted upon:—Mrs. Rebecca B. Rend vs. William R. Rend. Her attorney, John C. Bullitt, Esq., has given notice that a rule will be granted returnable next Saturday. On account of Mr. Rend's absence personal service has failed.

Mrs. Annie E. Blunden vs. Richard Blunden. Her attorney, Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq., has given notice that J. M. Power Wallace, Esq., has been appointed as an examiner to take testimony.

Mrs. Rebecca Dumont vs. John Dumont; Mrs. Mary W. Burk vs. James Burk; Mrs. Sallie A. Lowe vs. Edward S. Lowe; Mrs. Mary A. Bernardo vs. Alfred Bernardo; Mrs. Kesiah Monroe Bennett Covert vs. David Francis Canode Covert, Mrs. Anna Ponsold vs. Anthony Ponsold; Mrs. Margaret H. Reeside vs. Andrew Jackson Reeside; Mrs. Margaret Dolen vs. William Dolen; Mrs. Charlotte Hoofstichler vs. Charles Hoofstichler; Mrs. Alice Marrow vs. Edward Marrow; Mrs. Mary Alice Hetz vs. Theodore Hetz; Mrs. Annette J. Harris vs. John J. Harris; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Watson vs. Charles H. Watson, have all filed applications, and the Sheriff has been directed to give usual notice of publication. The list shows that the ladies have the preponderance of claims for separation.

ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS APPOINTED.—The Register of Wills, Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, has granted letters of administration to the following named persons on the estates named to constitute:—

Hannah S. Dutarte, No. 838 Lombard street, administratrix of Henrietta Gale.

Sarah Walker, No. 641 North Seventh street, administratrix of Sarah Jane Walker.

Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street, administrator d. b. n. of James D. Brown.

Priscilla Hall, No. 946 North Fifth street, administratrix of George W. Hall.

Paul Jagode, No. 28 South Front street, administrator of Carl Theodore Kell.

George A. Matthews, No. 1110 Shackamaxon street, administrator of Sarah L. Burrows.

Henrietta Morgan, Russell street, below Fitzwater, administratrix of the estate of Daniel Morgan.

James Young, No. 331 South Seventh street, administrator of Charles Young.

John J. Hartman, No. 1693 Vine street, executor of the will of Catharine Hartman.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111¼.

—Stage robberies are of almost daily occurrence in Nevada and California.

—In a fight at Staunton, Va., on Saturday night, Joseph M. Black killed George W. Smiley and then made his escape.

—A judge of election at Richmond, Va., was arrested on Saturday, charged with violating the fifteenth amendment.

—The total number of persons who lost their lives by the recent bridge accident at St. Charles, Mo., is reported at sixteen.

—The Court of Appeals of Richmond, Va., on Saturday granted writs of error in the case of ex-Mayor Cahoon, who was recently sentenced for forgery.

—Forty indictments have been found in the United States Court at Memphis against persons holding offices contrary to the fourteenth amendment in Tennessee.

—A Chinese woman, who had committed a number of petty robberies among her people at San Bernardino, was seized by them, tied to a stake, and burned to death.

—Lewis Travis, colored, was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, as a fugitive from justice, he being accused of having committed at least a half dozen murders in the State of Georgia.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRENCH VICTORY AT ORLEANS—GAMBETTA AND THE REPUBLIC—PRUSSIAN STRATEGICAL MOVEMENTS—PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND SORTIE AT PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—[Special to the New York World.]—The whole tide of popular feeling, now in England, is running strongly in favor of the French. Even the Times, feeling this influence, has changed its tone, and now urges Germany to make peace, and to withdraw from France, while she may do so with safety.

This feeling is partly due to the horror excited by the barbarous and wholly unjustifiable conduct of the Prussians, in attempting to suppress popular resistance in France, and partly to a rapidly growing conviction, that England will be the next victim of German ambition.

The speech of the Lord Chief Baron, the other day, which declared that Austria would be prostrate before Germany—that Russia will be compelled to barter her Baltic ports for Constantinople, and that England, being only safe so long as she remains mistress of the seas, must arm herself for a desperate struggle, has produced great alarm and dismay, and a hearty wish for the repulse of the Germans and the triumph of the French.

The following dispatch of the World's correspondent at Tours, on November 8, which was delayed in transmission, gives the particulars of the beginning of the engagement which ended in a victory for the army of the Loire:

A great battle is being fought to-day, between Mer and Beaugency. The affair began yesterday with an engagement between the advanced guards on the borders of the forest of Marchenoir. The French were attacked at 11 A. M. by a Prussian column consisting of two battalions of infantry, 1500 strong, of cavalry and ten guns.

The French occupied the line from Poissy to St. Laurent des Bois. At noon a battalion of Chasseurs a pied debouched from St. Laurent and drove back the Prussians between Valbere and Villecicliair. The French cavalry then vigorously attempted to turn the Prussian flank, but the Prussians, however, managed to effect their retreat at 3.30 P. M. in the direction of Chatea Neuf, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, among whom were twenty officers. Many prisoners, also, were taken. All this happened prior to the more decisive engagement which took place on the following day.

The Times has the following: Full details of the victory of General D'Aurelles de Paladines over General Von der Tann have not yet been received. Engagements occurred both east and west of Orleans on November 9, and were continued until the evening of Thursday. During Thursday the French drove the Prussians from Orleans, inflicting severe loss upon them, and are now in occupation of the city. Von der Tann, with the remnant of his army, is now retreating on the road leading from Orleans to Pithiviers, after vainly attempting to force his way to Chateauneuf and Montargis, where he hoped to join the army of Prince Frederick Charles.

General D'Aurelles has a force of 5000 men on the north bank of the Loire and 70,000 on the south bank.

The destruction of bridges and roads between Commercy and Orleans has prevented the advance under Prince Frederick Charles. He has about 75,000 men, a great part of whom are probably north of the Marne.

After disposing of the remainder of Von der Tann's army D'Aurelles will march directly on Paris and assault the German lines between Versailles and St. Germain, while Trochu makes a sortie with 150,000 men to cut his way out and raise the siege.

Communication between D'Aurelles and Trochu and the government at Tours is constantly maintained by means of carrier pigeons.

La Situation says the arrival of Schneider at London compels it to make public the fact that Gambetta is engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the Orleans dynasty. The scheme is for the Corps Legislatif to assemble at Tours, and compel by intimidation and pressure of circumstances the ratification of all done since September 4, and then induce it to do away with the Republic, and accept the services of the Orleans Princes. The German Princes favor the intrigue, although Bismarck remains faithful to the idea of the restoration of the Emperor. The presence of Thiers at Tours, and the continued conferences between him and Gambetta give additional color to this report. The Countess de Montijo, mother of Eugenie, arrived at Rouen from England, travelling incognito, and immediately left for the south. Prussians are killed every night in Strasburg.

The Russian minister here has read to Lord Granville letters from Prince Gortschakoff, stating that Russia now demands a modification or abolition of the provisions signed at the convention in Paris on March 30, 1856, and articles 11 and 13 in the treaty of Paris of April 27, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet from entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from the Black Sea, and limits the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to ten small steamers.

They also prohibit Russia and Turkey from maintaining on the Black Sea coast any military or marine arsenal, and neutralizes the Black Sea by the interdiction from its waters of any vessels of war belonging to Powers possessing its coast, or any other Power. This declaration on the part of Russia, being simultaneously made in London by the Cabinets of Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on a recognition of her claims by force. The Official Journal at Constantinople says that Turkey is now able to resist any attack; that she has 600,000 men and twelve armored frigates.

Count Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, arrived at Munich, on November 8, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet for two days.

PARIS, Nov. 7, via London.—The Parisians have began to eat the beasts in the *Jardin des Plantes*. The "Yak" sold at 30 francs per pound, and the monkeys are to be eaten this week.

DOLE, Nov. 7, via London, Nov. 12.—Garibaldi's army is wretchedly dressed, and is armed with muskets altered from flint locks. The Italians object to using these guns, their gun caps being too small for the nipples. No artillery has arrived, and the cavalry are few and badly povided.

TOURS, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Macon reports that M. Schneider, late President of the French Senate, has sold the works of La Creusot to an American company, and that the United States flag has been hoisted there.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Nothing official has yet been received from the army of the Loire since the official report of General Palladines. It is asserted that Gambetta went to Orleans for the express purpose of hastening an attack all along the enemy's line. More prisoners, captured in the Orleans battle, arrived here this afternoon, and were immediately sent to the south of France.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes more extended details of the recent battle. On the first day the battle became general soon after the attack was made, and General Pallieres, who commanded one wing of the French army, made a decided success from the start. The Prussians were in a strong position, but Pallieres took veteran troops and stormed the position, driving the Prussians before him, and capturing many prisoners and carrying the position. So marked was the victory that Palladines warmly praised his conduct. The Mobiles from the departments of the Loire and Cher, who were under a heavy artillery fire of the enemy, wavered a little, but General Barelli, who was in command, placed himself at their head, and broke through the enemy's line. The Mobiles from the department of the Sarthe behaved admirably, and charged on the enemy with the bayonet. The chasseurs of the line also distinguished themselves.

The *Moniteur* of to-day has an editorial regretting that the Bavarians, who have nothing to gain in this war, but everything to lose from the grasping ambition of Prussia, should make so readily the sacrifices she has, and become so firm an ally of that power. The Bavarians were led into the war with Prussia thinking their country would be invaded, but they must know now that the republic has no such design.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—[Special to the New York World.]—The whole loss of the Bavarians, in the battles of November 9 and 10, is 3140 men in killed, wounded and prsoners. Von der Tann's effective force on the morning of November 11 was estimated at 20,000 men. He was then at Toury, 25 miles north of Orleans, where he was joined by General Wittich and Prince Albrecht, who, with one division of infantry, one of cavalry, 12,000 strong, marched from Chartres to his aid. On the evening of November 11 he was further reinforced by the Duke of Mecklenburg with 23,000 men of all arms. This gives the Germans at Toury a force of 55,000. D'Aurelles employed in all the engagements up to the 9th and 10th a force of 75,000 men, and to-day he has not brought up the same force into action, but will bring up a force 100,000 strong, holding 50,000 in reserve. He intends to attack the Germans to-day or on Sunday, at Toury. The French army is elated at the victory, and is anxious for the attack. The government at Tours believes Prince Frederick Charles, advancing from Commarcy, will not be able to effect his junction with Von der Tann before November 15.

The government has also received very important information from Rouen and Amiens about Bourbaki's army. The French have concentrated a large force at Beauvais and Gizors, their line extending as far as Les Andelys and Lyons La Foret. They are well provided with artillery, and a battle will probably be fought on the river pte, near Gournay en Borie or Gizors.

A World correspondent, writing from Versailles on November 8, says: "No bombardment of Paris will take place for a long time, if ever; and the hope is now that the city will be starved out. The truth seems to be that the constant and accurate fire from the French forts has greatly embarrassed and retarded the German operations, and rendered much of their work useless."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6'46	MOON SETS	9'55
SUN SETS	4'43	HIGH WATER	5'29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Tarifa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 2
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Nov. 4
Algeria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov. 5
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 15
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 17
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov. 19
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 23
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Waldo, Pressey, Cork for orders, Workman & Co.

Schr J. O'Donohue, Smith, Bangor, Warren & Gregg.

Schr H. G. Hand, Haud, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Henry Hobart, Benton, Washington, D. C., C. Mershon.

Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Norfolk, do.

Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Taunton, do.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, Portland via Norwich, Conn, David Cooper.

Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, Fall River, do.

Schr Zulett Kenyon, Buckman, Pawtucket, do.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Portsmouth, Va., do.

Schr J. R. Ford, Gallagher, Petersburg, Va., do.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Richmond, Va., do.

Schr Problem, Marshall, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, Del., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Young America, Treft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Cedar Grove, Hendrixson, 2 days from Milford, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

BELOW.

Brig Reaper, from Bonaire, was off the Buoy on the Middle yesterday morning—reported by Captain Fowler, of steamtug S. J. Christian.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 12.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

McCafferty, A. Allison, Nich. Childs, A. J. Taylor, James Hand, J. J. Crittenden, M. Bartlett, Anna McWilliams, Iowa, and G. H. Stewart, all with coal, for New York.

D. W. C. Stephens, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Myrtle, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 14.—The O. C. Marsh, with coal, for New York, left Saturday night; also, 11 regular barges, light, for Baltimore.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 12—A. M.—A large square-rigger is in sight coming down the bay.

In harbor, 1 schooner. Wind N. W.

P. M.—A ship passed out this A. M., probably the John Patton.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 58.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, hence, at Mobile 6th inst, had a large portion of her cargo engaged for Liverpool.

Ship General Berry, Levensaler, at Callao 1st ult. from Guanape, and sailed 6th for the United States.

N. G. steamer Hermann, from Bremen, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, from Glasgow 20th ult. via Moville 30th, at New York 12th inst., with 358 passengers.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Br. steamers Tripoli, Browne, for Liverpool, and Europa, McDonald, for Glasgow; and N. G. steamer Deutschland, Neynaber, for Bremen, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from Boston 1st inst., at Liverpool 12th.

Br. steamer China, Macaulay, from New York 2d inst., at Queenstown 12th, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 12th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah 8th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 20,000 feet lumber and 9000 cane reeds.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, from Savannah 9th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 777 bales cotton, 166 do. yarn, 99 casks rice, 44 tons iron, and 111 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 12th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 12th inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans 11th inst.

Br. brig Planet, Sheppard, hence, at Demarara 24th ult.

Br. brig Ida, Doane, hence, at Demarara 21st ult., and remained 24th.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, hence via St. Thomas, at Demarara 24th ult.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 12th inst.

Brig Julia B. Hallock, Briggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Mary Louisa, Snow, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs M. D. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Fall River, and J. C. McShain, Allen, from Derby, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence for New Bedford, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schr Alexander, Young, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Irene E. Messervey, for Boston, cleared at Savannah 12th inst.

Schrs Richard Vaux, Whitaker, for Hoboken; David Collins, Townsend, for Allyn's Point; and D. Brittain, Carroll, for Hunter's Point, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 11th inst.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, hence, at Pawtucket 10th inst.

Schr Anne Barton, Frink, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Charleston 9th inst., with 340 tons phosphate rock

Schr Peter Lyle, Hill, for Trenton, cl'd at Baltimore 12th inst.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickersen, hence, at Boston 11th instant.

Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, from Charleston, at Fernandina 4th inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr Ocean, Marsh, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schrs Julia A. Crawford, Young, and Fannie G. Warner, Dickinson, hence, at Providence 11th inst. —the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrs Lady Ellen, Sampson, and Minnie, Errickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th instant.

Schrs Cloud, Seaman; Foam, Homan; and Surf, Abbott, for Trenton, s'ld from Providence 11th inst.

Schr Amelia, Post, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 10th inst.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Schrs Henrietta, McAllinton, and Haze, from Trenton, at New Haven 9th inst.

Schr Fannie Warfield, for Milford, Del., cleared at New Haven 9th inst.

Schr Joseph B. Comegys, Vickars, hence, at Norfolk 9th inst.

Schr Rebecca Huddle, Maloy, hence, at Gloucester 11th inst.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,827 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 24

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 $81,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$516,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,098 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	80,501 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	138,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. Market Value	$1,293,557 50
Cost, $1,284,447 34.	
Real Estate	$56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR NEWS.

SEVERAL events have recently been reported in the cable despatches from Europe which may exercise great influence upon the final issue of the war between Germany and France. Up to this moment the latter power has derived no assistance whatever from other European nations, but the probabilities of a diversion, if not of direct intervention in her behalf, are steadily increasing. The Empire was a standing menace to Europe, and the nations which had suffered by the arrogance displayed by her Napoleonic rulers for a time regarded the humiliation of France with ill-concealed satisfaction. Austria was not unwilling that the victors of Sadowa should punish the people who overthrew her armies at Solferino. Italy, although partially reunited by French assistance, remembered how long her thorough unification had been postponed through French jealousy. Spain could not forget that the present war was precipitated by unwarranted French interference with her choice of a sovereign. England smarted under the conviction that she had been cajoled by the ex-Emperor and under the threats repeated from time to time that Waterloo would yet be avenged, and Russia was stung by the recollection that French armies had checked her designs against Constantinople, and humiliated her armies at Sebastopol. Although these things had been done by the empire, the parties offended held France, as a nation, responsible for them, and they were by no means certain that her aggressions might not be increased by the substitution of a republican for an imperial government. Up to a certain point, therefore, they were willing and anxious that France should be punished for what they considered past offenses and shorn of the strength necessary to inflict future injuries. But at the same time they are not blind to the danger that German dominance may prove more inconvenient and damaging than French ascendancy. France served, in their judgment, as a useful check upon the growing power of Prussia, and the course of events is now forcing us to gravely wonder whether they can safely afford to have this check completely destroyed. They were anxious to see France badly whipped in a two months' war, but they were not prepared to see her reduced to a low and uninfluential rank in the scale of nations, to have her territory disintegrated, her towns and cities burnt, her provinces devastated, and her proud capital demolished. Caring nothing for France, for Republicanism, or for the general interests of humanity, but intensely anxious for self-protection and self-aggrandizement, the unexpected completeness of the German victories and the continued weakness of French resistance are now inciting in their bosoms many active hopes and fears. The military activity displayed by Russia during the last few months is explained by her formal demand for an abrogation or revision of the treaty of 1856. She is determined to embrace the present opportunity for destroying the sick man of Turkey and getting a free outlet to the Mediterranean. Now that France is no longer able to resist her ambitious designs in that quarter, she bids defiance to England, and England, in turn, is tortured by the fear that German acquiescence in the Russian policy will be purchased by the transfer of Russian ports and the Baltic to the triumphant Germans. This programme would involve a double menace to Great Britain. It would vastly increase the power of Russia to harass her possessions in British India, and at the same time make Germany more clamorous than ever for free sway over the Baltic and for control over its outlets to the ocean. France had a common interest in checking these designs, and her humiliation will rob Great Britain of her only effective ally. British statesmen are therefore becoming intensely anxious that peace should be established before France is irretrievably ruined. Austria, too, has lately displayed an intense desire for the conclusion of the war, and it is reported that a feeling of deep hostility has sprung up between Von Beust and Bismarck. If France is thoroughly humbled, Austria fears that she will be more completely than ever at the mercy of Prussia. Whether these fears and jealousies of England and Austria, and their common interest in preventing the prostration of France, will lead to armed intervention in her behalf remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that they will give France all the diplomatic assistance in their power, and if protests and protocols prove utterly unavailing, the day may be near at hand when they will extend material aid. Meanwhile, the French have at last won a victory of respectable proportions, and if this is followed by one or more similar achievements the long-looked-for uprising may come at last, and a fair show of French strength at this juncture would have a powerful influence in attracting foreign assistance.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

ANY opposition that may now exist in Congress with regard to the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island and the establishment there of a great naval depot can scarcely arise from anything but the discontent of the advocates for other sites, but as Congress has accepted League Island from the city of Philadelphia, and its fitness for the purpose cannot be disputed, all farther controversy with regard to the proposed transfer should be at an end. League Island is the one place of all others upon the Atlantic seaboard that is pre-eminently fitted for a great naval establishment such as the Government must possess if the navy is to be maintained at a proper state of efficiency. It is sufficiently near the open sea to allow all the advantages that are desired in that particular, while it is far enough away from the water to be protected from any sudden attack of an enemy. It is surrounded upon all sides by fresh water which is deep enough to float the largest vessels, and that will furnish for the iron-clads all the protection they need. It is large enough to accommodate all the machine shops, store houses, ship houses, and other structures required for a great naval establishment, and, perhaps more important than all, it has advantages for obtaining coal and iron in any quantity direct from the mines such as no other place in the country possesses. It is not creditable that sectional jealousies should have thus far prevented the work of preparing League Island for the purpose to which it has been devoted from being commenced by the Government, especially as the proceeds from the sale of the old Navy Yard site will certainly cover a large portion if not the whole of the expense. The navy never can be kept in that state of efficiency that is absolutely necessary if we are to be prepared for the emergencies that are constantly arising, so long as the present system of small yards, with their necessarily incomplete appliances for doing work, is maintained. One such establishment as is proposed at League Island will be worth all the navy yards in the country, and it will enable the Government to have its work performed, under the direction of its own officers, better and cheaper than it can in any other manner.

The establishment of a school of naval engineering, which is highly essential to the efficiency of the navy in the future, is another important consideration that ought to influence the speedy improvement of League Island. Such a school as this cannot be carried on properly in connection with the Academy at Annapolis, but it must be situated in the midst of large machine-shops, where the young engineers can have all the requisite facilities for learning in the most perfect manner possible both the theory and the practice of their profession. This is a subject that has not as yet attracted the attention it deserves, but it needs but a moment's reflection to demonstrate its vast importance, and the Philadelphia delegation in Congress ought to introduce it and urge it with the utmost persistence as soon as the session opens. With proper management on the part of our representatives in Congress, the opposition to League Island ought to be quieted during the coming winter, and a bill authorizing the improvement of the site should be pushed through both houses as rapidly as possible, so that there may be no further delay. The citizens of Philadelphia are, of course, deeply interested in having the League Island Navy Yard in active operation at as early a day as possible, but it is of much more importance to the nation at large than it is to us, and there ought to be enough members of both houses who are not specially interested in other sites to overcome all opposition. If we should suddenly become involved in a foreign war, the people of the country will suddenly discover that a great naval depot ought to have been established long ago; and as there is no telling what a day may bring forth, should to be no further delay in putting the only first-class site for the purpose in proper condition for the performance of all kinds of naval work.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Count von Beust and His Trouble with Bismarck—His Career as a Statesman.

Bismarck and Von Beust are the representative men of the two great parties into which Germany has been divided since the outbreak of the war of 1866, Bismarck representing German unity and Prussian ascendancy, and Von Beust representing the integrity of the petty German States and the supremacy of Austria. During the present war the Prussian Premier has naturally and necessarily regarded Von Beust as the most dangerous enemy of his plans, and several times it has been reported that an open rupture between them was imminent. These rumors are again rife, and it is possible that a serious complication may arise from them.

Frederick Ferdinand, Baron von Beust, was born at Dresden, Saxony, on January 13, 1809. He pursued his studies at Gottingen and Leipsic, and after completing them entered the Foreign Office. He held for a time the office of Assessor of Land Survey, and in 1832 he made a tour through Switzerland, France, and England, of two or three years' duration. In 1836 he became the Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin, and in 1838 held the same office in Paris. He was also Charge d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, held an office in London in 1846, and was Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848. In February, 1849, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, and in the following May received also the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture.

In the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852 he took an active and prominent part. In 1853 he was made Minister of the Interior, and on taking possession of that post resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture. When the Danish war broke out in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and made himself notorious by a rebuke which he administered to Lord Russell, in answering a despatch from that gentleman. In 1864 Von Beust represented the Germanic Diet in the London Conference. During the continuance of this conference he twice visited Paris to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he afterwards became at Fontainebleau.

When the war between Austria and Prussia had come to an end, Von Beust left his Saxon offices, went to Austria, and was made Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country on October 30, 1866, and Minister of the Household on the 14th of the following November. He became also President of the Council on the retirement of Count Belcredi, on February 4, 1867.

It is in his official connections with Austria that he is best known, being the representative of the Austrian policy against that of Bismarck, though he is not an Austrian by birth, and only went to that country to take possession of one of its highest offices.

As the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs he introduced several important changes giving greater civil and religious liberty, and his efforts in this direction were condemned by the Pope himself in a special allocution. It was through his efforts that the King of Austria was crowned also King of Hungary, by which act the province which had before been deprived of all rights, and whose existence was unnoticed in the affairs of the Government, received her just dues and became a most important part of the Austrian Empire. He strengthened Austria both at home and abroad, and by his special exertions enabled it to recuperate greatly from the disastrous effects of the war of 1866 with Prussia. During the present conflict between Prussia and France he has kept aloof and repressed the natural feeling entertained by a large party in Austria in favor of assailing Prussia in the rear in revenge for the humiliation of Sadowa. A cable telegram received last night states that Count von Beust arrived at Munich on the 8th, and remained in conference with the Bavarian Ministry two days. This fact is significant in view of the well-known hostility of Bavaria to the scheme of union with the North German Confederation, into which all the other South German States have entered, apparently with a good grace. It is possible that Von Beust's special mission to the Bavarian capital was for the purpose of strengthening the position assumed by the Munich Cabinet, and if this be so a rupture with Bismarck is certainly imminent.

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AND NOW, NOVEMBER 12, 1870, ON MOTION of George W. Wollaston, Esq., THOMAS M. CORRIGAN, Esq., was admitted to practise law in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. 11*

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Naval Battle Near Cuba.

Prussian and French Gunboats Engaged

Victory of the Prussian Vessel

Details of the Fight.

Our Tobacco Trade.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CUBA.

Particulars of the Battle Between the Prussian and French Gunboats.

HAVANA, NOV. 14.—On Monday, November 7, the Prussian war steamer Meteor, carrying three guns, and the French war steamer Bouvet, carrying five, entered this harbor. The Meteor sailed out again after the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th, the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of the twenty-four hours time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting.

The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortes accompanied the two vessels. The Meteor had a crew of sixty men and the Bouvet eighty. The Bouvet was ten miles beyond the offing. Upon the coming out of the Meteor, she steamed inwards towards the neutral line. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor, but in this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw, at the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the inside of the Bouvet, smashing her steam pipe.

The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet, finding the quarters hot and her capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly and made for port, the Meteor continuing to fire meanwhile. With a fair wind the Bouvet was enabled to cross into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Hernando Cortes fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. Both fought bravely. The German gunboat Meteor was accorded the victory.

Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The Meteor had three killed and one wounded. The Bouvet had only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair, which caused intense excitement.

LATER.—Two Prussians, Carbonar and Thomsen, who were killed in the naval engagement, were buried here on the 10th instant. The German merchants attended the funeral in an immense body. It is now said that the Bouvet left the scene of fight under steam and sail. German residents are arranging for a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Statistics—The Tobacco Trade.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 14.—A statement just prepared at the Internal Revenue office shows that at the present time there are 946 persons and firms engaged in tobacco and snuff manufacture. The total amount of the penal sums of the several bonds given by these manufacturers is $7,847,600. The penal sum of each manufacturer's bond in excess of $2000, which is the minimum sum fixed by law, is computed upon the number of machines and instruments kept for use, so that the amount of a manufacturer's bond becomes in a degree the measure of his relative capacity for production.

The 946 manufactories reported are distributed among the States in the following manner:—Arkansas, 4 factories, $11,000, amount of bond; California, 9 factories, $62,000; Connecticut, 5 factories, $19,000; Delaware, 4 factories, $50,000; Georgia, 8 factories, $65,000; Illinois, 43 factories, $367,500; Indiana, 23 factories, $108,000; Iowa, 7 factories, $37,000; Kentucky, 40 factories, $294,000; Louisiana, 21 factories, $93,000; Maryland, 19 factories, $223,000; Massachusetts, 21 factories, $104,000; Michigan, 26 factories, $171,000; Minnesota, 1 factory, $4000; Mississippi, 3 factories, $14,000; Missouri, 92 factories, $668,000; New Hampshire, 1 factory, $2000; New Jersey, 14 factories, $142,000; New York, 85 factories, $741,300; North Carolina, 191 factories, $911,000; Ohio, 66 factories, $444,000; Pennsylvania, 40 factories, $280,000; Tennessee, 30 factories, $127,000; Texas, 2 factories, $8000; Virginia, 178 factories, $2,823,000; West Virginia, 4 factories, $19,000; Wisconsin, 9 factories, $69,000.

The following States report no tobacco manufacturers:—Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Dakotah, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.

The number of persons and firms reported engaged in the manufacture of cigars in the United States is 10,827, and the total amount of penal sums of bonds given is $11,374,100.

The number of cigar makers registered as being employed by the manufacturers is 45,856. The minimum of the penal sum of a manufacturer's bond is $500, with an additional $100 for every registered cigar maker employed.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of manufacturers of cigars in each State and Territory, with the amount of the penal sum of the bonds given in each:—Alabama, 18 manufactories, $14,500 bond; Arizona, 1, $1000; Arkansas, 2, $2000, California, 157, $763,500; Colorado, 2, $2200; Connecticut, 236, $227,000; Delaware, 21, $391,000; District of Columbia, 63, $43,000; Florida, 36, $73,400; Georgia, 31, $29,900; Illinois, 553, $504,800; Indiana, 271, $242,400; Iowa, 140, $125,900; Kansas, 46, $35,200; Kentucky, 145, $178,100; Louisiana, 122, $148,000; Maine, 34, $32,600; Maryland, 427, $365,000; Massachusetts, 354, $332,100; Michigan, 219, $188,200; Minnesota, 32, $30,200; Mississippi, 2, $1000; Missouri, 452, $412,700; Montana, 1, $1500; New Hampshire, 36, $31,600; New Jersey, 569, $394,400; New York, 3896, $3,154, 100; North Carolina, 3, $2300; Ohio, 884, $1,098,200; Oregon, 3, $2700; Pennsylvania, 2548, $2,504,100; Rhode Island, 75, $89,600; South Carolina, 27, $32,700; Tennessee, 24, $16,500; Texas, 10, $7600; Vermont, 10, $9900; Virginia, 74, $57,500; Washington Territory, 1, $800; West Virginia, 64, $54,300; Wisconsin, 252, $223,000; Wyoming, 1, $900.

There are no cigar manufacturers reported for Nebraska, Nevada, Dakotah, Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Discordant Republican Leaders in Congress—Butler, Bingham, and Farnsworth—The Contested Seats—Cessna's Admission Doubtful—Grant's Visit to Philadelphia—Its Meaning—He is Seeking to Extricate Himself from Cameron's Toils—The Blunders in Pennsylvania—Missouri and New York—A New Policy to be Adopted to Harmonize the Party—Governor Curtin Suggested for the Cabinet—He Would Not Accept.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

The latest returns from the various States which elected Congressmen this week show that there will be a nominal Republican majority of from twenty-five to thirty in the popular branch of the Forty-second Congress. I say *nominal*, because it will be a discordant and unreliable majority—certainly unavailable as a support to the administration, and distempered and belligerent because of the singular bitterness that the leaders of the House cherish for each other. Butler will have a party, Bingham will have a party, and Farnsworth will have a party, and each will wage relentless war upon the others. Butler will assume to be the administration leader, and he leads baldly and drives mercilessly. In addition to his semi-repudiation policy, he would seek to engraft his blood-and-thunder policy relative to the Alabama claims upon the party, and instead of healing and conciliating the now discordant elements he will widen the breach and steadily waste Republican power. He is first of all for Butler; second, for Butler and Grant's patronage; third, for Butler and Grant, and he lacks the general confidence, both personally and politically, necessary to successful leadership. From no section will he be more implacably antagonized than from his own New England delegations. He is known to be strong with the President, and he will be powerful, but a very large Republican element of the House distrust the sincerity of his devotion to the President, and more still distrust him generally as a leader. Now that General Schenck is out of the way, Butler cannot be subordinated, and he is not the man to yield any possible advantage.

Bingham and Farnsworth are also sadly wanting in the essential qualities of great leadership. Bingham is brilliant, and at times sublime; but he is deficient in balance. He is petulant and easily vanquished by his infirmities of temperament. He is personally very bitter against Butler, and he strikes at his adversary within his party more venomously than at the common enemy, and he strikes in season sometimes, but more frequently out of season. He is also wanting in the confidence of the party, as are all men who subordinate public interests to private hatred. Farnsworth has already given the country his appreciation of Butler, and if half he has charged Butler with be true, the hero of Dutch Gap should be doing penal service instead of assuming to lead the administration party in Congress. Judge Kelley has never claimed to rival Schenck, Butler, and Bingham in attaining the leadership. He has been wise enough to know that the mantle of Thaddeus Stevens fell upon no one man in the House, and he has been content to lead when the interests of his great State were at stake; and Judge Scofield, who has more of the qualities of a parliamentary leader than any of the others I have named, will not enter into the foolish struggle for the unattainable mastery.

Looking over the ground dispassionately, I see no prospect of that Republican unity in the next Congress that will be necessary to make the small Republican supremacy a reliable working majority. It is clear that the past custom of defeated Republican candidates contesting seats successfully on mere political grounds is at an end. General Schenck has given public notice that he will not contest, and I learn that Mr. Morrell and Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, have also decided not to claim the seats of their competitors, who have been regularly returned. It is understood, however, that Mr. Cessna will contest Mr. Meyers' seat, but the complexion of the new House will require him to make out a case that would secure the verdict of a sworn and impartial jury, to enable him to succeed. It is not improbable that a strong Western Republican element will judge Mr. Cessna's case with severity, and his chance of gaining the seat in a contest will depend upon his ability to make a case against Mr. Meyers that is free from reasonable doubt. The loss of two-thirds of the Republican majority in Congress is an admonition against the admission of contestants on mere political grounds that will be gravely heeded by the better men of the House. I am not advised at all of the merits of Mr. Cessna's case. In the present Congress he would be admitted, because Mr. Meyers is a Democrat; but in the next Congress the man who shows the best right to the seat will get it.

President Grant has gone to Philadelphia to spend a day or two with his old friend ex-Secretary Borie. It is given out that he goes on private business; but such is not the fact. He is much disturbed about the result of the late elections. He appreciates the fact that the Republican party is rapidly disintegrating, and that the excuse given for the indifference or open opposition of very many who supported his election is his want of just recognition of the active, faithful elements of the party. He would now correct this grave error if he knew how to do it; but at every step he is confronted by the Camerons and the Chandlers, the Conklings and the Drakes, who forced him into a needless and suicidal war upon the party in the respective States. He has been singularly reticent for a few days. Cameron has tried to explain and strengthen him in the mad political policy forced upon him for Pennsylvania, and Forney has sneezed at the throne as Cameron snuffed. Kelley was with him also, but he had to protest against fresh acts of arrogance on the part of Cameron, and the President was but confused and confounded at the rival struggles for his patronage. He now for the first time appreciates that without Pennsylvania the Republicans cannot succeed in 1872, and he wants to save it; but how is it to be done? His whole patronage is now in the Cameron faction, and thus Cameron has been made a dangerous political power. Although without any element of strength with the people, his swarms of office-holders have too much power to be disregarded. He is therefore lost in his attempt to solve the political problem in Pennsylvania, and he has gone to Philadelphia to confer with a few trusted friends on the subject. Who he will call upon for counsel I cannot say; but he will advise with some men outside of the Cameron camp followers, and if can arrive at any policy that promises Republican unity and peace, he will promptly adopt it. He does not authorize the blustering threats, made in Colonel Forney's editorials, that he is about to punish Republicans who differed from him. He has seen enough of the spirit and independence of the Republicans to learn that no measure of power can intimidate or control them against their convictions, and he will aim at conciliation and harmony by correcting his own errors, if the way can be opened to do so successfully.

But in Pennsylvania, as in New York and Missouri, the difficulty is to find some common ground on which to recall the elements he has so wantonly driven away from all sympathy with the administration. If he would be just in Pennsylvania, he must proscribe Cameron's proscription by a large list of removals, and select successors from the honest, undefiled men of the State, each of whom would drive a nail in Cameron's political coffin. It would be utter death to Cameron, for, being without popular honor, he must dispense Grant's patronage to make even a show of sustaining himself, and Cameron will fight to the last ditch against any new policy in Pennsylvania. Had the President continued, as he commenced, to discard Cameron as utterly unworthy of confidence and favor, there would have been no Cameron power in the State, and the Republican party would now be united, and notorious Cameron would not have been hanging like a mill-stone about the necks of Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Gilfillan, Stewart, and Donley. All of them would have been triumphantly elected, and the Republican power of the State would be unquestioned. But the President was unfaithful to his own positive and expressed convictions as to Cameron, and he warmed him into new life only to find disaster to the administration as the reward.

It has been strongly urged by many earnest and sagacious Republican leaders that Governor Curtin should be recalled at once and placed in the Cabinet, but I feel warranted in saying that Curtin would peremptorily decline a Cabinet portfolio. He never pressed himself for such an appointment, and now he could not accept it. His present position is not in accordance with his tastes, but when he returns it will be to accept the sincere plaudits of the people, and not to seek official favors.

How the President will cut the political knots which now entangle him it would be useless to conjecture. He makes the most unlooked-for appointments at times, and he may do so again; but be prepared for a new programme of some kind soon after his return from the City of Brotherly Love.

CITY ITEMS.

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR,
TEN-CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity of the Ten-cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as Afghans, Shawls, Caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautiful-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns. JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

ZEPHYR GOODS.—A full line of Zephyr Embroidered Slippers and Cushions, of brilliant designs, has just been opened by Mr. Finn, the prices of which he has greatly reduced. Slippers formerly selling for $1 he has reduced to 75 cents, and Sofa Cushions of large size, good designs, he has marked at $1·20 per piece and up. Ladies, it is economy to look at his stock. JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Why not come to headquarters at once and save yourselves the trouble of looking around? Hundreds of people call daily and say they have been looking for clothing, but have been unable to suit themselves in styles, qualities, and price until they came to the great and popular Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, where everything in the Clothing line is found to suit both the taste and pocket.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURS, ROBES, ETC.—T. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell by auction on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of elegant furs for ladies and children; also a great variety of sleigh and carriage robes.

PHILADELPHIA can now boast of the most magnificent Dollar Store in the world, at the marble palace, No. 819 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

MARRIED.

COLLADAY—HARRISON.—In St. Louis, on Tuesday, 8th instant, at the residence of Dr. M. Martin, by Rev. Father Brennan, Lieutenant SAMUEL R. COLLADAY, United States Army, and SALLIE B. HARRISON, daughter of Judge William B. Harrison, of Hannibal, Mo. No cards.

GARNER—ENGLAND.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., Mr. A. B. GARNER to Miss NETTIE C. ENGLAND, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

NOLAN.—On the 12th instant, MOSES D. NOLAN, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1509 Sybert street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

POLLARD.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, Mrs. FRANCES M. POLLARD, in her 63d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 129 South Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STUHL.—On the 12th instant, JOHN J. STUHL, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the different societies of which he was a member, and the undertakers of the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 Girard avenue, on Thursday morning next, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock.

WINFENNY.—On the 12th instant, A. JACKSON WINFENNY, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Green lane, Manayunk, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M. Services at St. David's Church. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1871, as follows:—

First and Second Wards—MONDAY, November 14, 1870.
Third and Fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 15, 1870.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1870.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—FRIDAY, November 18, 1870.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—SATURDAY, November 19, 1870.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—MONDAY, November 21, 1870.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—TUESDAY, November 22, 1870.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870.
Nineteenth Ward—FRIDAY, November 25, 1870.
Twentieth Ward—SATURDAY, November 26, 1870.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—MONDAY, November 28, 1870.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 29, 1870.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—THURSDAY, December 1, 1871.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
11 9 wfm 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

☞ UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1870.

To the People of Philadelphia:—

The President has ordered a re-enumeration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia: this enumeration will include only the numbers of the dwelling houses and inhabitants.

My officers will commence their duties on TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th instant, and I hereby most earnestly the cordial co-operation of all citizens for the purpose of making this enumeration full and complete. E. M. GREGORY,
1t U. S. Marshal.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.
Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Subject:—"LONDON."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 10 thsm 3t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ LET US BE DONE WITH WAR.

HALL ELEVENTH AND WOOD STREETS.
MONDAY, Nov. 14, 7:30 P. M. JULIA WARD HOWE and others.
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 7:30 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.
ELIHU BURRITT,
EGBERT HASARD, Esq.,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
REV. HOWARD MALCOM,
REV. JAMES SAUL.
ALFRED H. LOVE, President.
H. T. CHILD, M. D., Secretary. 11 12 3t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS WILL LECTURE IN WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on TUESDAY EVENING, November 15, on "A Trip to California." This distinguished clergyman has been there.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; Bowers', No. 1102 Chesnut; Smith's, No. 510 Market; Bowers', No. 1800 Market; Keeney's, No. 1901 Arch, and Lippincott's, Cherry and Twentieth streets. 11 12 2t

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.
W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES should embrace the new process by which LETTER PRESS COPIES can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

BLACK SILKS.

Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country, and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the **VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN** and **TRIED** for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of **DRESS GOODS** this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in commoner textures this season, of really new and choice French Goods the market will soon be bare.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National Railway Company will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 109 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of November, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.
11 8 6t JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1870.

Mail for Havana, per steamer Juniata, will close at this office TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 7 A. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 12m Treasurer.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.

A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 15c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 6 smw1m No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
8 9 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

530. 530.

REMOVAL.

Harrisson Grambo,
BANKER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,

No. 530 WALNUT Street.

HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (11 9 wfm6t5p

☞ THIS OFFICE IS IN DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE FINANCIAL CENTRES OF THE COUNTRY.

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832
ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mwst1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON.
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 20 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. F. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

THE MODERN MARK TAPLEY.

From the Citizen and Round Table.

France ought to adopt Mark Tapley as her patron saint. In spite of her misfortunes, she never loses pluck or spirits. Each successive defeat and each new surrender find her still confident of victory, and firmly resolved not to consider herself beaten. Mark Tapley, who welcomed every blow of ill-fortune as an additional incentive to jollity, finally triumphed over adversity, and ultimately saw a peaceful and prosperous life before him. Will the parallel hold good with France? We fear not.

It is true that France has got rid of her despot, and has established a free republic. One, however, can have too much of a good thing, and France just now is having altogether too much republic. At Paris and Tours there is the moderate republic, ever which M. Gambetta reigns. At Lyons there is the red republic, with a flag and a government of its own,

At Marseilles there is yet another style of republic, still redder than that of Lyons, and thirsting for the blood of the Tours republicans in general, and that of Gambetta in particular—for whose head the Marseilles republic has offered a reward. Here are three distinct and independent French republics. Undoubtedly one republic within the boundaries of a single nationality is an excellent thing; but three republics, hating each other rather more bitterly than they hate the common foe, are not conducive to that unity which it is desirable that a nation should present in time of war.

That journalists are of incalculable service to the public, no writer, with a proper sense of what he owes to his own reputation, will venture to deny. And yet France does seem to be enjoying rather a surfeit of journalists among her present rulers. M. Esquiros, who manages the Marseilles republic, is a journalist sufficiently bloodthirsty to conduct with eminent success an Arkansas political journal. M. Cluseret, who the other day insisted upon setting up his own private republic at Lyons, is better known as a journalist than as a warrior, though he has failed in both occupations. The republic of Paris, which is governed by the journalist Gambetta, has to maintain itself by force against those eminent sensation journalists, Rochefort, Flourens, and Victor Hugo. In fact everybody, that is anybody in any of the French republics of to-day, is more or less of a journalist.

The success of these gentlemen in misgoverning France hardly entitles them to be ranked as national benefactors. Their theory of government seems to be founded upon the principle that all things can be regulated by proclamations. M. Hugo endeavors to drive out the Germans by issuing manifestoes written in his peculiarly unintelligible style; but the Germans, with a dullness that cannot be too severely reprobated, fail to perceive that it is their solemn duty to obey M. Hugo's commands, and they persistently remain on that soil which the great journalist and poet declares is about to spurn them. M. Gambetta, rightly conceiving that unity and determination are vitally necessary if the French people purpose to save themselves, leaves in a balloon, and requests everybody, in the most rhetorical of proclamations, to be immediately united and determined. The rhetoric of M. Gambetta does not, however, meet with any response. The French peasant fails to see the advantages of being led to slaughter by incompetent generals, in defense of several republics, governed by a variety of rival journalists. So he stays at home, and lets the republics denounce each other and the German invaders to their hearts content. Meanwhile the Germans capture their daily town, and beat their daily detachment of French troops, with cheerful regularity. What with too many republics, too many journalists, and far too many Germans, France is in the worst position that she could well be in. And yet, if we are to judge by French proclamations, newspapers, and speeches, she was never more confident of victory than at present.

This is certainly creditable to the courage of the French, but by no means creditable to their good sense. Without armies, and with organized anarchy in the place of government, France can offer only the shadow of resistance to the invader. If the people were wise they would immediately make peace on the best attainable terms. Every day that they prolong a foolish pretext of resistance, they increase the price of their nation's ransom. Mark Tapley was jolly in adversity, but he was not an absolute lunatic. France does not seem able to imitate his courage without carrying it to the extreme where the sublime becomes the ridiculous.

CITY CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

Referring to the salaries and perquisites of city clergymen, a New York paper says:—Rev. Dr. Hall receives about $10,000—not all salary—but perquisites and donations will reach this figure. His salary is marked by a distinction peculiar to his own case, being payable in gold. This arose from his being called from Dublin, where all currency is on a gold basis, and also because he came at a time when our paper money was fluctuating in no small degree. In order, therefore, to place his call on a solid basis, it was made payable in gold. Dr. Tyng's office is worth $7000 per annum and a comfortable rectory. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, takes in not less than $10,000, beside the use of the best rectory in New York. Dr. Adams being very rich, is not so well paid, his berth being not worth more than $6000; and Howard Crosby, who is also rich, is paid in a manner equally poor. Dr. De Witt and Dr. Ormiston, of the Dutch body, get $7000. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, gets his $10,000, and Vinton, his right-hand man, must receive nearly as much.

From the rates above mentioned, clerical pay declines to the pittance received by the city missionaries, which is about $800 per annum.

Our clergy have very handsome perquisites for uniting the young and happy couples who abound in our rich congregations. It must be understood that the prestige of high clerical position adds much to the *eclat* of a marriage *fete*. As a matter of course there is a great impropriety in demanding the time of a distinguished minister without a fitting compensation. Such men as Tyng and Beecher are not to be put off, like a country dominie, with a five dollar bill.

Any one who is ambitious of advertising his marriage, by such pompous officials, should touch a $50 note at least, and I presume that from $100 to $500 are the figures most in vogue, but double the last has been fingered on such an occasion by a happy divine. In addition to these fees, our popular clergymen are often the recipients of handsome presents. If any wealthy member of the society desires to distinguish himself among them let him make the pastor a New Year's present of $100 or $500, or let him send the honored divine a fine piano. It will soon be noised abroad with the most flattering comments, and the next time that the donor appears in church he will observe that the eye of the public is directed toward him in a very marked and gratifying manner.

THE MUNICH LIBRARY.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Munich, Bavaria, says:—

"The library, called the Hof und Staats-Bibliothek, is one of the most splendid buildings as well as magnificent collection of books in Europe, and next in size to that of Paris, which is acknowledged to be the largest in the world. Some idea of the proportion of the building may be formed by a view of its front, which measures some five hundred and twenty feet, is eighty feet in height to the roof, and has seventy-two windows. This beautiful building is built in the Byzanto-Florentine style, it taking some twelve years to complete it. If this is the front, the stranger is more pleased in walking up the grand staircase and observing its beautiful marble columns, the statues of learned men as well as founders of the institution, and the various other works of art that adorn the staircase and halls.

"But its greatest recommendation to the thinking part of mankind is that its eight hundred thousand volumes, which filled seventy-seven large rooms, are free to every one, citizen or stranger, Christian, Jew, or Pagan. This library embraces many rare and valuable works. Among them there are a great many manuscripts in Greek, Oriental, Latin, German, and many other languages. In fact, there is scarcely any work, however ancient or modern, let the language be what it may, whether printed or written, but what may be found here. Among literary curiosities is an antique Koran, very old; also the identical prayer-book of Albert Durer—four gospels, called the *codex aureous*, bearing date in the year 870—another four other gospels, dated in 1024, and also one of the earliest typographical monuments, it having been printed in 1554. All the German libraries are rich in the possession of documents illustrating the progress made in the art of printing, from century to century. One is reminded that he is to see antiquity within, as he passes up the broad stone steps that lead into the vestibule of the building. In front of the library, at an elevation of some ten feet above the sidewalk, are four colossal statues in a sitting posture. They are Homer, Hippocrates, Thucydides, and Aristotle."

The Empress and Louis, Jr.

From the Court Journal.

A most curious record is left of the *cabinet de toilette* belonging to the Empress. It was here that the Prince Imperial had obtained leave to attire himself for the private fancy ball given by the Princess Mathilde on the occasion of her birthday, last March. The costume chosen by the Prince was that of a Chinese Mandarin; and the Empress, being confined to her apartment by an attack of influenza, had expressed a wish to see him in his brave attire before his departure. From the dressing-closet he entered the boudoir, radiant with delight, rejoicing in his splendor.

His costume was superb—robes of many colored brocade, trowsers of rich silk, and embroidered slippers. But upon his head a calotte, more brilliant than all the rest, a small skull cap, made of peacock feathers. The button was of topaz and rubies, and the ornaments of emeralds; but the Empress, undazzled by its beauty, while the rest of the company were expatiating loudly on the good taste and fitness of the coiffure, had turned pale as she gazed upon it. The old Spanish superstition concerning the invisible crown of peacock's feathers, which lies beneath the crown of gold destined to be lost, had risen to her mind, and she tore it from the Prince's head, declaring that he should not wear it at a ball.

The earnestness of manner, the eagerness with which the act was performed, left no hope of any reversion of the decree; and while the Emperor laughed heartily, and the poor little Prince almost wept at the disappointment, the Empress flung the cap passionately into the wardrobe. Here it was still lying when we paid our visit to the palace. Strange to say, the Flench superstition, less poetical than the Spanish one which confines the misfortune attached to peacock's feathers to royalty, confers ill-luck to all who meddle with them; and the Prince's skull cap still remains where the Empress had thrown it. The jewels which adorned it have vanished long ago; but no one dared to make the experiment of the dire misfortune to be inherited by the owners of the peacock's plumes.

WEDDINGS.—There are all sorts of weddings and marriages; it would take many pages to register them, from the marriage of true minds to that of a couple of money bags. Sometimes the bride and the bridegroom are two masked figures, tricked up and disguised, so that it would be hard to say which is the most deceived in the other. Sometimes it is a living creature united to a shadow. Have you ever known a man married to a doll? He chose her out and paid for her. What a sweet face it is! What high bred calm! And then again come the happy lovers; two and two; as they pass before the high altars, the long white veils of the brides sweep along the gray aisles of the churches; their happiness lightens up the faces looking on. Then, perhaps, some blooming young girl comes up, bringing a crutch and a bronchial wheeze, and it now and then happens that a youth appears, leading a wig of false plaits, a set of artificial teeth, and half a century of bones to the altar. The disparity is not so great as you might imagine. There may be a heart still beating beneath all these adjustments, while the bridegroom, for all his good looks, has not one single drop of warm blood in his body. So bad, good, and indifferent, they pass their way. Sometimes it is Peace and Goodwill who go by hand in hand. What does it matter if Goodwill's beard is grizzled, and Peace has crow's feet round about her loving eyes? Sometimes it is Pride and Vainglory that go sweeping past down the long church out into the church yard beyond. They are a fine-looking couple as they sail along, and they look to see their reflection in the eyes of the bystanders. Sometimes—and this is no very strange phenomenon—it is only the past of one of the contracting parties that is united to the present of the other. They find it out too late.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—Memphis roughs darken the street lamps.

—There are about 200,000 Israelites in the United States.

—In Scranton deacons are expelled from church for saying "by thunder."

—A raptured writer inquires, "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes, is the ready answer.

—The poet Tennyson must certainly be classed with the opponents of women's rights, for although he has written a very long poem about "The Talking Oak," he has not so much as a couplet for "The Talking Ivy."

—A young woman in Sacramento, Cal., is threatening to get a divorce on the novel ground of "protracted festivities." She says her husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and has kept up the festival ever since.

—The other day two young girls of Carlinville, Ill., bound their drunken father hand and foot, and so kept him for two days. They finally released him on his promising to join the Sons of Temperance.

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Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

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No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 3

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

BISMARCK.

FULL TEXT OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET ARMISTICE CIRCULAR—DETAILS OF BISMARCK'S NEGOTIATIONS — EXORBITANT DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 11—5·50 P. M.—The following is the text of a Prussian Cabinet circular, which has just been addressed by Count Bismarck to the diplomatic representatives of the North German Confederation serving at the seat of foreign governments. This State paper is dated at Versailles, Nov. 8, and reads as follows:—

Your Excellency—You will learn by this that M. Thiers, on the part of the French people, expressed a desire to be admitted to negotiate with the Cabinet representatives of his Majesty the King at headquarters, after having previously entered into communications with the different members of the government of national defense at Tours and in Paris. In compliance with orders from his Majesty I declared my willingness to grant the interview which he sought. M. Thiers was, in consequence of this decision, allowed first to proceed to Paris, which he did on the 30th ult., returning to the royal headquarters next day, the 31st of October. This was the first time that a statesman enjoying such distinction and importance as M. Thiers does had accepted plenipotentiary powers at the hands of the Paris Government. This fact induced me to hope that proposals would be submitted to us by him on the part of France, the acceptance of which would be possible, and in the interest of the conclusion of peace I received M. Thiers with that respectful attention and official demeanor and conduct to which his distinguished position, not to speak of any former relations, entitled him.

During the interview M. Thiers declared that France, induced by the express desire of the neutral powers, was ready to accept an armistice. Thus his Majesty the King had, in the face of the first declaration of M. Thiers, to consider the fact that any or every armistice concluded during the war would in itself bring to Germany all the disadvantages which are connected with the prolongation of a campaign, and which come during such moments of delay in the operations to every army which receives its supplies, particularly its supply of provisions, from distant sources. Besides this we took upon ourselves the obligation to leave the German troops, which had become fully available by the capitulation of Metz, in the positions which they occupied on the day the armistice was signed, and to renounce the occupation of further territory of the enemy, which at present we might achieve without any, or certainly very little, resistance. The German armies could not expect much in the way of reinforcements or succor during the next few weeks. On the other hand, France would, by the conclusion of an armistice, be enabled to develop its resources and to complete the organization of the army corps that are now forming, and when hostilities should reopen after the armistice she would be able to oppose to us troops which at present do not exist.

Despite all these considerations, the personal desire which was felt by his Majesty the King to take a first step in the interest of peace prevailed, and I was empowered to make an advance to M. Thiers by granting an armistice of twenty-five or, as M. Thiers afterwards wished, twenty-eight days, on the basis of the simple *status in quo* as it existed, on the day of signing. During the interview I proposed to M. Thiers that I would define, by a line of demarcation which would be regularly agreed to and adopted, the several positions of the troops, and to interrupt hostilities during a space of three weeks, so that France could proceed to the holding of Parliamentary elections for the constitution of a national representation.

On the French side this truce would have resulted simply in effecting the renunciation of insignificant and, to them, always disastrous army sorties, as also of a useless and to us incomprehensible waste of ammunition from the guns of the forts around Paris during the period of its existence.

With respect to the elections in Alsace I was in a position to declare that we should not insist on any stipulation which would call in question the right of the claim of France to the German departments before the conclusion of peace, and that we would not make or hold any of the inhabitants of these parts responsible for their appearance in a French National Assembly as the constitutional representatives of their countrymen.

I was surprised at the French Plenipotentiary (M. Thiers) declining these proposals, in which all the advantages were on the part of France, and at his declaring also that he would accept an armistice only in the event of our agreeing to an extensive provisioning of Paris.

I replied that this would include so much more of a military concession than a return to the *status in quo*, or, indeed, to anything reasonable, that it could not be expected. I asked him if he was in a position to offer his Majesty the King any equivalent in return?

M. Thiers declared, in reply, that he was not in a position to make any military offer in return; and that he was obliged to ask this concession of the provisioning of Paris, without offering anything else than the readiness of the Paris Government to accord to the French nation the right of election of a representative body, which would probably constitute an authority with which it would be possible for us to treat for peace.

In this shape I had to submit the result of our negotiations and conversation to his Majesty the King and his military advisers.

His Majesty was justly surprised at these exorbitant military claims by France, and he was disappointed in his expectations as to the probable result of the negotiations into which I had entered with M. Thiers. The incredible demand that Prussia should give up the fruit of all the efforts which she had made in the field during the past two months, surrender the many advantages she had gained, and thus bring the situation back to the condition which existed at the moment when the investment of Paris was commenced, could only prove that in Paris they were merely looking for pretexts to deny the French nation the right of holding the election, and that they were not willing to give the people an opportunity to carry the voting out without interruption.

Influenced by my desire to make another effort to come to an understanding on some other basis of settlement, M. Thiers had an interview on the line of their army outposts with the members of the Paris Government, on the 3th inst., so as to propose to them either an armistice on the basis of the *status in quo* for a shorter period of time than that which was asked, or the simple convening of the electoral bodies without any treaty of armistice. In this instance I said I could guarantee a free admission to French voters to Paris and the granting of every facility which did not interfere with our military situation and the safety of our army.

Regarding the substance of his interview with Messrs. Favre and Trochu, M. Thiers has not given me any approximate information. He could merely inform me that the result had been the delivery to him of advice to break off negotiations with his Majesty and to leave Versailles, since the completion of an armistice, including the right of reprovisioning Paris, was not to be attained.

M. Thiers' return to Tours took place on the 7th instant, at an early hour of the morning.

The course of the negotiations with M. Thiers has impressed me with the conviction that the present rulers of France did not, from the very beginning, sincerely wish to hear the views of the French nation expressed in a representative parliamentary body, constituted by a free and uncontrolled election, and that just as little has been their intention to bring about an armistice, but that they stipulated for a concession which they knew from the first to be unacceptable, and that they only asked for these conditions in order not to give to the neutral powers, on whose support they count, a direct refusal.

In conclusion, I beg to request that you will express yourself to the Government to which you are accredited in accordance with the contents of this despatch, to the reading of which to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs you are duly empowered. Accept, etc.,

BISMARCK.

To his Excellency ——, Minister of the North German Confederation at the Court of ——.

HUMAN BRUTES.

The Wild Men of California—Their Appearance—The Story of an Old Hunter.

A correspondent of the Antioch *Ledger*, writing from Grayson, California, under date of October 16, says:—"I saw in your paper, a short time since, an item concerning the 'gorilla,' which is said to have been seen in Crown Canon and shortly after in the mountains at Orestimba Creek. You sneered at the idea of there being any such 'critters' in these hills, and were I not better informed, I should sneer too, or else conclude that one of your recent prospecting parties had got lost in the wilderness, and didn't have sense enough to find his way back to Terry's. I positively assure you that this gorilla, or wild man, or whatever you chosse to call it, is no myth. I know that it exists, and that there are at least two of them, having seen them both at once not a year ago. Their existence has been reported at times for the past twenty years, and I have heard it said that in early days an ourang-outang escaped from a ship on the Southern coast; but the creature I have seen is not that animal, and if it is, where did he get his mate? Import her as the Webfoot did their wives? Last fall I was hunting in the mountains about twenty miles south of here, and camped five or six days in one place, as I have done every season for the past fifteen years. Several times I returned to my camp, after a hunt, and saw that the ashes and charred sticks from the fireplace had been scattered about. An old hunter notices such things, and very soon gets curious to know the cause. Although my bedding and traps and little stores were not disturbed as I could see, I was anxious to learn who or what it was that so regularly visited my camp, for clearly the half-burnt sticks and cinders could not scatter themselves about. I saw no tracks near the camp, as the hard ground covered with dry leaves, would show none. So I started on a circle around the place, and three hundred yards off, in damp sand, I struck the tracks of a man's feet as I supposed, bare and of immense size. Now I was curious, sure, and resolved to lay for the barefooted visitor. I accordingly took a position on a hill side about sixty or seventy feet from the fire, and securely hid in the brush. I waited and watched. Two hours or more I sat there and wondered if the owner of the feet would come again and whether he imagined what an interest he had created in my inquiring mind, and finally what possessed him to be prowling about there with no shoes on. The fireplace was on my right and the spot where I saw the track was on my left, hid by bushes. It was in this direction that my attention was mostly directed, thinking the visitor would appear there, and, beside, it was easier to sit and face that way. Suddenly I was started by a shrill whistle, such as boys produce with two fingers under their tongue, and turning quickly I ejaculated, "Good God!" as I saw the object of my solicitude standing beside my fire, erect and looking suspiciously around. It was in the image of man, but it could not have been human. I was never so benumbed with astonishment before. The creature, whatever it was, stood full five feet high, and disproportionately broad and square at the shoulders, with arms of great length. The legs were very short, and the body long. The head was small, compared with the rest of the creature, and appeared to be set upon his shoulders without a neck. The whole was covered with dark brown and cinnamon-colored hair, quite long on some parts, that on the head standing in a shock and growing close down to the eyes, like a Digger Indian's. As I looked, he threw his head back and whistled again, and then stooped and grasped a stick from the fire. This he swung round and round, until the fire on the end had gone out, when he repeated the manœuvre. I was dumb, almost, and could only look. Fifteen minutes I sat and watched him, as he whistled and scattered my fire about. I could easily have put a bullet through his head, but why should I kill him? Having amused himself, apparently all he desired, with my fire, he started to go, and, having gone a short distance, he returned, and was joined by another—a female, unmistakably—when they both turned and walked past me, within twenty yards of where I sat, and disappeared in the brush. I could not have had a better opportunity for observing them, as they were unconscious of my presence. Their only object in visiting my camp seemed to be to amuse themselves with swinging lighted sticks around. I have heard this story many times since then, and it has often raised an incredulous smile; but I met one person who has seen the mysterious creatures, and a dozen who have come across their tracks at various places between here and Pacheco Pass."

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,

Made expressly for our sales.

The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·38 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. at

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·26 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
PACIFIC EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·30 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger	7·30	Pottstown Accom	8·40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8·15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10·20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12 30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3·30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4 30
Pottstown Accom	4 00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7·00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5·15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9·25
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3 15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 5·15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 5·25, 8·10, and 8 50 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2¼, 3¾, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6·20, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 4¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 8 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

6 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS,
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK, ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the English opera season will commence this evening with the performance of Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore*. To-morrow *The Bohemian Girl* will be given, on Wednesday *The Huguenots*, on Thursday *Dinorah*, on Friday *Martha*, on Saturday afternoon *Fra Diavolo*, and on Saturday evening *Oberon*. This is certainly a most attractive programme, and as the merits of the leading members of the company are well known to the public, an unusually fine series of performances may be expected. English opera no longer labors under the disadvantage of being unfashionable, and if the works of the principal composers are rendered in good style they will receive as much attention in English as in Italian or any other language. This is as it should be, and Mrs. Bernard, to whom this result is due more than to any other person, is entitled to the regards not only of the public but of American and English singers, who have now a proper field open for the exercise of their talents. The combination that will appear at the Academy this evening will consist of the leading members of the two troupes of last season, and it certainly contains more capable artists than any troupe that has appeared here for years. The principal singer will be supported by a full and efficient chorus, which is attached to the troupe, and is not merely picked up in different cities where performances are given. This chorus is large enough for most of the standard operas, but it will be increased when occasion requires, so as to procure as perfect a rendering as possible of the more elaborate works announced. The orchestra will be composed of some of the best instrumentalists in the city, and under the baton of Professor S. Behrens we know that it will be well conducted. With the exception of this English combination, there is now no operatic troupe in the field, and if we except certain faint rumors to the effect that Mlle Nilsson will appear in opera some time before she returns to Europe, there are absolutely no prospects of operatic performances either in Italian or German. This fact alone, independently of the great merits of the English troupe, ought to make the season that opens to-night a brilliantly successful one.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear as "Major Wellington de Boots" in Stirling Coyne's comedy of *Everybody's Friend*, revised and rechristened by the author under the title of *A Widow Hunt*. "De Boots" is one of Mr. Clarke's most laughable personations, and those who attend at the Walnut this evening may expect an hour or two of uproarious enjoyment. The performance will conclude with Planche's comic sketch of *He's Jack Sheppard*, in which Mr. Clarke will appear as "Simon Purefoy."

AT THE ARCH a dramatization of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel of *Edwin Drood*, by Messrs. Barton Hill and Robert Craig, will be produced this evening, with new scenery and effects. There is considerable curiosity to see how Messrs. Hill and Craig have solved the mystery of the story, which has thus far baffled the ingenuity of all who have endeavored to guess it. The play will be cast to the full strength of the company, and as Messrs. Hill and Craig are both favorite actors, there will doubtless be a full house to honor the occasion of the production of their first joint literary effort.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. James A. Oates and her burlesque troupe will appear this evening in an English version of Herve's *Petite Faust*. This work is a travestry of Gounod's ov era, and report speaks of it as being very funny. Mrs. Oates will appear as "Mephistopheles," Mrs. H. T. Allen as "Marguerite," and Mr. C. W. Drew as "Faust."

ADAM FORÉPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit for the last times during the present week at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. This show consists of a circus company, which contains a large number of talented equestrians, acrobats, and other performers, and a menagerie which presents a most interesting variety of living animals. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Mons. D'Atalie, the "man with the iron jaw," will commence an engagement this evening and will execute a number of wonderful feats of skill and strength.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of novelties will be presented this evening, while some of the most attractive features of last week's entertainments, including the grand descriptive finale, will be repeated. The troupe at this house is large, and consists of talented performers, who are up in all the details of their business. The appreciation of the public for their efforts is shown by the crowded houses that have greeted them every night since their return from their summer tour, and for those who wish to pass a pleasant evening and to laugh dull care away, there is no better place to visit than the musical hall on Seventh street, below Arch.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Messrs. Simmons & Slocum announce a number of new features for the present week, among which is a laughable sketch entitled *Bruised and Cured*, in which Hughey Dougherty and Billy Sweatman will appear. Sheridan and Mack will give their "living photographs" and will execute comic songs and dances, and the other members of the troupe will contribute their share to make the performance go off with *eclat*.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give their first magical performance at the Assembly Building this evening. The Signor is such an old-established favorite that praises of him are superfluous. There will doubtless be a merry gathering this evening at the Assembly Building to welcome him back to the scene of his former labors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT.—President Grant has been present in this city during the last few days, paying a short visit. He arrived unexpectedly on Friday evening, in company with his private secretary, General Porter, and put up at the Continental. On Saturday he became the guest of Mr. Borie, the ex-Secretary of the Navy, and remained at the private residence of that gentleman on Spruce street. In company with Mr. Borie the President took a drive round the Park on Saturday, and in the evening was present at the Walnut Street Theatre. On Sunday the party attended service at St. Andrew's P. E. Church, on Eighth street below Locust, the President occupying Mr. Borie's pew. He returned to Washington on the midnight train on Sunday evening. The visit had no political object, but was caused by General Grant's private business, and by his desire to visit the former Secretary of the Navy.

THE CENSUS.—President Grant having ordered a re-enumeration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Marshal Gregory and his assistants will commence their duties to-morrow. This enumeration will only include the number of dwelling-houses and inhabitants. Marshal Gregory has issued a notice asking the co-operation of all citizens for the purpose of making this enumeration full and complete.

United States Commissioner Hibler was busily engaged this morning in swearing in the census-takers approved by U. S. Marshal Gregory.

PARADE AND INSPECTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS.—The inspection of the Provisional Brigade of colored soldiers, composed of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Regiments, will take place on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, at the armories of the respective regiments. The 11th Regiment expects to parade on the 24th instant with four hundred men and with a full regimental band of fifty pieces.

A SECRETARY IN TROUBLE.—George Hortendorf, Secretary of Humboldt Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Pritchard upon the charge of embezzlement. The allegation is that he appropriated to his own use moneys collected as dues from members of the lodge. Defendant has been held to bail for a hearing before Alderman Neill.

STEALING.—James Savery, aged fourteen years, was arrested this morning for the larceny of iron from the Reading Railroad Depot, at Broad and Callowhill streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held to answer.

ACCIDENT.—About 7:30 P. M. yesterday, Mr. John Nolline, while out riding on Sellers street, Frankford, was severely injured by a kick from his horse.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning at 12 o'clock the inquest on the death of John P Siavin, who was injured on the 6th of November, was resumed in the Coroner's office.

John McNulty, a police officer of the Fourteenth district, sworn, testified that he was at Thirteenth and South streets during the fight between the Hope and Reliance fire companies; did not belong to either company; knew Siavin; followed the companies out of my beat; did not follow further than Bread street; did not see any one strike Siavin; do not know an officer of the name of Nolen or Dolen.

John Curley, High Constable, sworn, said that he did not know an officer of the name of Nolen or Dolen, in the First district. Have arrested several officers, thinking that they were connected with the murder, but the parties would not identify them. A man named Lamb was arrested, who had taken the horse away from one of the companies. He said that a man named Con, Johnson had fought with him. This man works at boot fitting. His employer says that a few days after the fight some members of the Hope Company called him out, said something to him, and immediately afterwards he washed his hands and went away. He has not been seen since. It is thought that he is in Baltimore.

Owing to the absence of several important witnesses whose names could not be before obtained, the inquest was again postponed. it will be resumed on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The special committee of Councils on a paid Fire Department and the Committee of Fire and Trusts held a meeting in the Chief Engineer's office, Fifth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday, and agreed to report to Councils on Thurday next a bill creating a paid Fire Department.

The bill provides that there shall be thirty steam-fire engines in the department, with one chief engineer and eight assistants. A board of fire commissioners shall be constituted, to consist of five members, three of whom shall be selected by the Common Council and two by Select Council. The salary of chief engineer is set down at $3000 per annum, and the assistant engineers at $1000 each. A principal engineer of steam-fire engines is provided for at a salary of $1000 per annum. Each hose carriage connected with the steam-fire engines shall carry 1000 feet of hose, and the ordinary firemen shall receive annual salaries of $400 each. The board of fire commissioners shall be empowered to lease thirty steam-fire engines from the present volunteer department for two years if they see proper, with power to purchase them at the end of that time if it be deemed desirable to do so.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA NAVAL OFFICER.—Robert H. Long, late a Chief Engineer in the United States Navy, which office he held for fourteen years, died lately in this city, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was born in England, and entered the navy as assistant engineer January 11, 1849. After serving in various ships and gradually raising himself in the line of promotion, he was made chief engineer in June, 1856, and thenceforth became one of the leading scientific officers in the service. He was chief engineer of the frigate Niagara at the beginning of the war, and until his resignation in 1864 he was engaged on special duty in supervising the construction of marine engines for the navy, for which he was peculiarly well qualified, both from experience and theoretical knowledge. While in the navy he made many inventions connected with steam engineering, one of which was the celebrated instrument well known as Long's sailmometer, employed to test the density of waters in boilers while under steam at sea. Subsequent to his resignation he invented a dummy engine for railroad purposes, and a mining engine generally adopted throughout the United States.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.—At a meeting of the managers of the Commercial Exchange Association, held this morning, in reference to the death of Mr. James L. Bewley, Mr. Nathan Brooke, the President, submitted the following, which were unanimously agreed to:—

Whereas, By the decree of an All-wise Providence there has been suddenly removed from our midst James L. Bewley; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Commercial Exchange Association deem it but a just tribute to place upon record their high appreciation of his unimpeachable integrity as a merchant, his courtesy as a gentleman, and his manly virtues as a Christian.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body be appointed to condole with his relatives and surviving partner, and to present a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to his family.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—Jas. D. Gibbs, S. J. Christian, P. B. Mingle, S. F. Hartranft, and Jas. S. Oellers.

WIFE-BEATERS.—James Lafferty, residing at No. 1208 Callowhill street, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife, and was held to answer by Alderman Massey.

Chris. Ehler, residing at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, was arrested yesterday for assault and battery on his wife, and was held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

CRUEL PARENT.—Augustus Beltz, residing at Twelfth and Callowhill streets, went on a spree yesterday, and reaching home, he quarrelled with his family. He threw one of his children down a flight of stairs and injured it severely. Augustus was arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Massey.

DANIEL M. FOX.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a male child about three weeks old was found in a basket at Cedar and Dickerson streets by Policeman Koehler. The infant was nicely dressed, and an extra suit of clothes was found in the casket with it. Policeman Vanhart adopted the foundling and named it Daniel M. Fox.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About four o'clock yesterday morning a newspaper carrier was knocked down at Third and Chesnut streets, by a man named Seneca Haines, and robbed of two dollars and a half. Seneca was arrested and held for a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Bradley went into the tavern of Patrick Carroll, at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, and helped himself to a gold watch, two gold bracelets, and ten dollars in money. On leaving the premises he was arrested by Policeman McGrath and taken to the lockup.

CONCERNED IN A BEATING.—Stephen Gleason, Tully Moore, William Daily, James Scanlan, and William Gummes were arrested at Third and Bainbridge streets about 2 o'clock yesterday morning upon the charge of having been concerned in the beating of MAX Hauser. Defendants were committed by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—On Saturday night John Donohue was attacked at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, and severely beaten over the head with a blackjack. William Miller and Thomas Brooks, alleged to be his assailants, were arrested and committed by Alderman Pancoast.

ROBBED.—Edward O'Brian and Frank McFalls were taken into custody at Twenty-first and Market streets on Saturday night, upon the charge of robbing a musician of an accordeon. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Jones and were held in $1000 bail each to answer.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—James Keen was arrested at Broad and Market streets last evening for flourishing a revolver and acting in a disorderly manner. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

MILITARY.—Major-General A. L. Pierson and staff, of the 18th Division P. N. G., will visit this city on Thanksgiving Day to witness the review of the Philadelphia Militia. The Heath Zouaves, of Pittsburg, will accompany them.

A STONE-FIGHT.—Yesterday some three hundred men and boys engaged in a stone-fight in Mantua, West Philadelphia. Of the disorderly characters there assembled only two were arrested, and they were committed to prison by Alderman Lungren.

DIED.—Frederick Wahl, who fell on the sidewalk at Second and Callowhill streets yesterday and fractured his skull, died last evening from the injuries received.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Seventeenth District Station-house for a quantity of wash-clothes supposed to have been stolen.

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM WITH HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS. One near a station preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2422. 1t

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 56 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY, 11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NEW AND HANDSOME designs for ENGRAVED BALL TICKETS, PARTY INVITATIONS, DANCING PROGRAMMES, Prices Very Reasonable. WM. H. HOSKINS, Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer, No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Paris Short of Food.

It will Speedily Surrender

No Bombardment Necessary.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Grant and the Politicians.

FROM EUROPE.

German Reinforcements.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—(Special to N. Y. *Telegram*.)—The situation of the German army is such as to compel Prussia to send additional reinforcements from Versailles.

British Residents of Paris.

Mr. Woodhouse, Secretary of the English embassy in Paris, has arrived here with a convoy of British subjects who were allowed to leave Paris by the German authorities. They arrived last night. They report that the stock of provisions in Paris is short. The allowance of fresh meat has been reduced to 50 grammes to each person. The weather is cold, with frequent falls of snow.

Bearers of the Geneva Cross.

General von Moltke has issued strict orders respecting the treatment to be awarded to the bearers of the Geneva cross, whose safeguard is guaranteed by all the great powers represented in the Geneva Convention.

The Parliament at Versailles.

The Liberal papers throughout Germany contain articles dissuading the Government from summoning the Federal Parliament to meet at Versailles, on the ground that the members thereof would scarcely consent to go thither under the present peculiar situation of affairs, where they would be compelled to legislate under the pressure of military influence.

No Bombardment of Paris.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*.)—Our special correspondent from this city states that information has been received that Paris cannot hold out more than three weeks longer. It is therefore intended by the Prussian military authorities to trust to hunger to compel the surrender of the city. No bombardment of the city will take place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Politicians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Several politicians are here from New York, urging a new deal in the Federal offices of that city. They want Collector Murphy removed, and a person appointed in his place who does not betray to either Fenton or Conkling factions. It is probable that changes will be made in the Collector and Postmaster at New York before long. The President is not disposed to make any changes until Congress meets.

The English Mission.

It is not thought that General Schenck will accept the mission to England, for reasons personal to himself. He is expected here in a few days, when he will give a final answer to the President. The

New Democratic Paper

started here to-day is quite moderate in its tone. It is against repudiation, in favor of general amnesty, and revenue reform.

The President Returned

here this morning from Philadelphia and received a large number of visitors. Several members of the Cabinet called and had interviews with him before noon.

Hospital Ship at Key West.

Application has been made to the Secretary of the Navy for an hospital ship to be stationed off Key West. The Secretary to-day ordered the Pawnee to be assigned to that duty.

Naval Affairs.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson is ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty. Captain George M. Ramson is detached from the command of the Terror, and waits order.

The following are also detached from the Terror and wait orders:—Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Baker and S.W. Nichols, Lieut. R. M. Lisle, Master H. L. Tremain, F. Singer, and R. C. Derby; Surgeon W. K. Schofield; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Scott, Chief Engineer McKellogg, First Assistant Engineer John Roop, Second Assistant Engineers J. P. Kellogg, H. S. Ross, and J. L. Hannum.

Information has been received here of the arrival of the United States steamer Resaca at Aukland, New Zealand, on Sept. 15, all well.

United States Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day an opinion was delivered on the motion recently made to retire to the docket for revision the case of Deming against the United States, on appeal from the Court of Claims. The Court says the case was supposed to involve the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The plaintiff had given a general power-of attorney to Latham to sell or assign the claim, but denied that he gave authority to consent to a dismissal of the case.

This, however made no difference, as the motion was withdrawn by counsel. The present motion to restore was submitted to the discretion of the Court, who now, under the circumstances, unanimously deny it. The judgment therefore stands as originally rendered in favor of the United States.

FROM NEW YORK.

Telegraph Break Repaired.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14,—The break in the cable between Punta Rosa and Key West, Florida, has been repaired, and the line is now in working order to Havana and points beyond.

The First Snow.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—The first snow storm here this season occurred this morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet but firm; uplands, 16½c.; Orleans, 16½c.; sales 1400 bales. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,600 bbls. State at $4 90@6 10; Ohio at $5 60@6 25; Western at $4 90@6 45; Southern at $5 65@8 50. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 45,000 bush. spring at $1 31@1 33; red Western at $1 36@1 37; choice white State at $1 70. Corn firmer; sales of 29,000 bush. old mixed Western at 90c. Oats firmer; sales of 23,000 bush. Ohio at 61@62½c.; Western at 59@60c. Beef quiet. Pork unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Cotton very quiet and nominally unchanged. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Wheat higher; Maryland amber, $1 70@1 75, good to prime, $1 40@1 65; common to fair, $1 10@1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 28@1 30. Corn active and firmer; old white, 78@82c.; new, 74@76c.; old yellow, 84@85c.; new, 84c. Oats firm at 46@48c. Rye quiet at 95@76c. Mess Pork firm at $26. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 15½c.; clear rib, 19c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky in fair demand at 91@93c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

The Advance on Lyons.

Additional Prussian Captures.

FULLER ELECTION RETURNS.

Missouri and Louisiana.

A Singular Naval Duel.

Prussian Gunboat Successful.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussians Advancing on Lyons.

TOURS, Nov. 14.—Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the east. They now occupy Dole. Garibaldi is at Chagny, where there is also a French general with an effective force. It is supposed the two armies will join and resist the further advance of the enemy. The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The heights about the town have been greatly strengthened. The National Guards are mainly employed in the work.

The Advance on Lille.

Despatches from Lille announce that the Prussians are near Lafer.

Another Skirmish and French Success.

An engagement occurred on Saturday between Gardes Mobiles and the enemy near Evreux. The French were successful, driving the enemy with loss.

Marseilles Election.

Elections have been held at Marseilles. The best of order was observed.

A Battle is Expected

to-day at Toury. The Army of the Loire is advancing on that town from Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Much snow has fallen lately in the northeastern part of France.

More Prussian Captures.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle Sur-le-Doubs and Clerval, in the department of Doubs. After a brief skirmish the Mobiles who were in possession of the towns retired to the southward. The franc-tireuers have entirely disappeared from that section of country

The Bavarian Prisoners.

TOURS, Nov. 14.—The Bavarian prisoners recently brought here have been sent to L'Isle en Dodon, in the department of the Haute Garonne, by special trains.

The French authorities have removed the buoys and lights from the entrance of Gaboon river in their colony on the Western coast of Africa.

Tunnel Fallen in.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—One of the tunnels on the Strasburg Railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line.

FLORENCE, Nov. 14.—Ricasoli announces his retirement from public life.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The *Republican* has returns from all the counties in the State excepting eight, from which it claims that the lower house of the Legislature will contain 78 Democrats; Fusion, 14; Liberals, 21; regular Republicans, 17. Of the Senate it says neither party will have a clear majority; but there are enough Fusionists who will co-operate with the Democracy to make that body substantially Democratic.

The *Republican's* Washington special says an effort is being made to exclude Senator Schurz from all Senatorial caucuses, and to drop him from important committees, especially from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Governor McClurg, of Missouri, is spoken of in official circles for an important bureau office to be soon vacated for him.

FROM CUBA.

A Novel Duel—Victory of a Prussian Gunboat.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Arrived, steamship Cuba from Havana. The *Times* reports a duel off Havana between the French gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor. The Spanish war steamer Herman Cortes, with the Captain-General and other prominent officials, accompanied the Meteor. De Rodas is reported as umpire. The fight lasted an hour, when the Bouvet withdrew. Both vessels were badly damaged. The Bouvet reports one killed and several wounded, and the Meteor three killed, one wounded. Another fight is expected. Both vessels returned to Havana.

Court-Martial—Revolutionists Condemned to Death.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—A court-martial in session here has condemned to death all the leaders of the rebellion, the members of the various Cuban juntas, and all other persons who have been instrumental in the rebellion, but who are now absent from Cuba. The estates of all such will be confiscated.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisiana Election Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the city, having over five thousand majority. The Republicans claim four members of Congress. The Fifth district is doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 Penna 5s	103	100 sh Read R	c.50@3
$1000 Pa R 1 mt 6s	104	100	do b30. 50¾
$5000 Am Gold	s5. 112⅛	300	do c.50@9
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¼	200	do s.b30. 50¾
$2200 U S 5-20, 69 rg	109⅛	100	do rg&m.50@9
2 sh Cam & Am R	115⅛	500	do s.b40.50 81
6 sh O C & A R R	46	300	do s.b45.50 81
15 do	c. 46	900	do s.s10wn.50@9
18 sh Leh V R	c. 59⅛	500	do s10.50@9
52 do	s. 59⅛	100	do s10wn.50@9
4 do	59⅛	100	do c.50@9
64 do	59⅛	100	do b30. 50¾
11 sh 13th & 15th R	59½	100	do s10wn.50@9
	s5wn. 22½	100	do s10. 50¾
75 sh Penna R	59½	500	do s. 50¾
150 do	opg. 59½	200	do s45. 50¾
20 do	59½	200	do s&m. 50¾
3 sh Girard Bk	60½	100	do s5&m. 50¾
400 sh Read R	b30. 50¾	300	do s.b30.50@9
300 do	50¾	100	do 50@9
200 do	b30. 50¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh Gold L	s. 89¾	300 sh Read R	b30. 50¾
$7000 N Penna 7s	s. 91	100	do s5&m.58 81
$12000 O C & A 7s	s. 78	100	do b30. 50¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s	85¾	100	do 50 81
5 sh Penna R	59¾	30	do 50 81
41 do	opg. s. 59¾	13	do s5wn. s. 50¾
33 do	opg. 59¾	100	do 2d.60 81
11 sh Leh Nav St	32¼	35 sh Lit Sch RR	
47 sh Wilm'n R	85¼		s5wn. 43¾
100 sh Ph & R	b30. 26¾	1 sh Minehill R	51¾

ITALY AND ROME.

Absolute Freedom of the Pope's Movements.

The Italian Government has addressed the following circular to its diplomatic agents abroad:—

"SIR:—His Eminence, Cardinal Antonelli has applied to several courts for information as to whether the Pope would be free to leave Rome and go back to it at his own pleasure. This application of the Cardinal Secretary of State having been brought to my knowledge by some members of the diplomatic body, I have immediately answered that Italy naturally wishes his Holiness to remain at Rome, for nowhere else would the Pontiff find himself surrounded by greater respect and regard, and nowhere else could he enjoy greater freedom in the discharge of his spiritual functions. If, however, other ideas were to prevail in the Council of the Holy Father, the King's government would certainly regret, but it would also respect, the Pope's determination. Most assuredly the idea of exercising any influence on the deliberations of his Holiness has never crossed our minds. Such an idea would be contrary to all our precedents, and to our well-known political programme. The Pope can, therefore, abide in Rome, or repair to Castel Gandolfo, to Civita Vecchia, or elsewhere. He may quit Italy or return. The only observation I took the liberty to add to my answer was that if his Holiness made up his mind to leave Rome it would be desirable that he should do so in a public and free manner, for, considering the full liberty enjoyed by his Holiness, there would be no reason why he should expose himself to the inconvenience and fatigue of a secret journey. Whatever may be the determination of the Holy Father, neither the Government nor the people would ever fail to surround him with all the honers and all the proofs of respect which are due to him."

FRIGHTFUL DEPRAVITY.

A Son Tries to Rob His Father, Using Chloroform.

The incidents of a most painful story, says the Kansas City *News* of the 8th instant, came to us last evening, the particulars of which we present, sparing the names for the sake of the unfortunate parent.

One of our wealthy and much admired citizens has a son that is possibly the most disreputable young man in town. His places of nightly resort are the gambling hells and the houses of infamy on the levee, and not content with this, he blazons his ill-fame sufficiently to carry lewd company into public places.

Fortunately for the peace of his father, his course has hitherto been unknown to him. He had supposed his son to be rather "fast," but was unaware that anything dishonorable had attached to his name. Of late, however, he has been obliged to curtail the undutiful son's allowance, his unlimited extravagance going far to imperil his father's credit.

Such a course was rather opposite to the young gentleman's idea of the correct thing, and Sunday night he determined to right the matter in his own way. His mother had been absent on a visit for a few days, and after them had retired early to bed, wakeful, however, from a severe headache. About midnight he was roused by the creaking of his bed-room door, and raising himself in bed he saw his son enter with a handkerchief in his hand. He lay still for a moment until the villain approached the bed, and then catching the sickening odor of chloroform, the horrible purpose of his son flashed across his mind, and he sprang up sternly demanding what he wished.

The would-be thief was much startled by his father's unexpected waking, but after considerable stammering managed to turn it off by asking for his watch key. The odor of the drug on his handkerchief was too condemning, however, and an exposure followed, which found its way to the servants and thence to the world.

The unhappy parent has determined to try reform, but with little hopes of success.

SHARP WORDS.

President Grant and the Missouri Liberals.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, a Republican paper, says:—

What is it that the people disapprove? We can inform you, sir. They deem it an outrage that you have tried to control a State election by gross abuse of your power of removal and appointment. They maintain that it is wrong for a President to use that power to force himself upon the people for a second term. They desire you, in future, to pay better attention to your own duties at Washington—the duties which your masters, the people, assigned to you, and not to spend your time in meddling with State elections.

It seems to the people that you deserve *severe rebuke*, alike for neglecting your legitimate affairs, and for abusing the power intrusted to you, and, being freemen, neither awed by your name nor seduced by your offices, they give you that rebuke very plainly.

The first duty of a President is to keep the pledges made to the people when a candidate. This you have not done. You promised to give the country peace, and pledged yourself to a platform in which the removal of political disabilities was a most prominent feature. Soon after you became President you meditated compliance with this pledge by proclaiming amnesty, and again by recommending to Congress removal of disabilities, but in each case unscrupulous partisans, who want still longer to be able to elect mere tools of their own from Southern States, turned you from your purpose. At this day you are their tool. Simon Cameron, as unsavory a man as ever sat in the Senate, controls you as if you were his hired man. It is discreditable that a President should be so controlled by any one; doubly discreditable that he should be controlled by such a man; trebly discreditable that he should thus be led to depart from the solemn pledges by which his election was secured.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The city during the past week was active in exportable merchandise, although the prices obtained were on a descending scale, due to a decline in the foreign markets. Towards the close of the week prices were firmer and higher, in sympathy with the advance in gold, the foreign markets remaining steady. The dry goods business was dull, but showed a revival on the last two days of the week. While prices were falling buyers showed a disinclination to take more than sufficient for their immediate wants, but the reaction in prices has stimulated a buying movement which may be the forerunner of more activity the balance of the season.

"The gold market was unsettled by the manipulation of the cliques who operated upon the conflicting opinions of the street concerning the effect of the news from Europe. The breaking off of the negotiations for an armistice was made the pretext by the cliques for an upward movement, illogical as such a course may be, and the price of gold was advanced from 110⅞ to 111⅝, the rise being assisted by the depression of the London markets where consols and five twenties declined about a half per cent. A rumor of the resumption of negotiations, looking to peace, produced a subsequent fall to 111; but the French victory at Orleans occasioned a reaction to 111⅛ at the close on Saturday night. In the loan market there has been an irregular supply of gold, and the rates have vibrated alternately in favor of the lender and borrower of the coin. It is the impression with the more impartial observers of the market that the large operators referred to are manoeuvring for high prices in order that they may prepare for a fresh line of speculative sales. The undoubted tendency of the market to drift to a lower premium affords a fine opportunity for a very profitable series of 'bulking' operations by which the cliques will reap enormous profits in the frequent fluctuations which must ensue as the market declines.

"The predictions of an easy money market which have been so often made in these columns bid fair to be fully realized this winter. The fall has passed without stringency, and the only rates in excess of seven per cent were but temporary and artificial. During the week the highest rate on call was six per cent., and that became exceptional towards the close. On Saturday the majority of loans were made at four and five per cent., while the Government bonds were liberally supplied at three per cent. The come-and-get exchanges favor this city and promise a steady movement of currency in this direction the balance of the winter. The war in Europe brought the Western and Southern merchants into our market early this fall, and hence in paying for the crops of cotton and wheat we have had only to return them their paper. The low rates on call are diverting capital into prime mercantile notes, which are scarce and in demand at an average of about 7½ per cent. discount.

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NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also, handsome Brown-stone Residence, Broad street, above Master, nearly finished; lot 50x200 feet.
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"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
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